DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 084 963 HE 004 849

AUTHOR	Ingelhart, Louis E.
TITLE	The College and University Campus Student Press: An Examination of its Status and Aspirations and Some of the Myths Surrounding It.
INSTITUTION	National Council of Coll. Publications Advisers, Terre Haute, Ind.
PUB DATE	73
NOTE	20p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Dr. John A. Boyd, Executive Director, National Council of College Publications Advisers, TMU 300, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47809 ($2.00)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	*College Students; Court Cases; *Higher Education; *News Media; *School Newspapers; *School Publications

ABSTRACT

This paper presents an examination of the status, aspirations and some of the myths surrounding the college and university campus student press. Chapters one and two concern the mythmakers and the myth of independence. Chapter three covers assorted myths concerning saving money, selling subscriptions, incorporation, publishers, libel, censorship, journalism education, and antagonistic administrations. Chapter four reviews the approach to student publications by Tufts College, a set of guidelines for college student publications, and generalizations that give advice for any university in its student publications program. The fifth chapter lists 100 court cases concerning the student press. (MJM)

ED 084963

FILMED FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

The College and University Campus Student Press:

An Examination of it and Aspirations and Some of the Myt Surrounding It

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

By Dr. Louis E. Ingelhart

Chairman of the Departme of Ball State University

A Report Prepared for the National Council of College Advisers and its Committee on the Legal Status of th

Copyright © 1973 by Louis E. Ingelhart. Printed in the United States of America. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be used or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews. For information address Department of Journalism, Ball State University, Muncie, Ind. 47306.

Foreword

This is a progress report.
It is still in process.

The author is research chairman and also chairman of an on the legal status of the campus press for the National Counc cations Advisers. The report brings together much of the w underway for more than two years. It was prepared primarily national convention in Chicago on November 1 to 3.

However, an additional matter of urgency was created by a dozen colleges where student publications and their advi found themselves to be potential victims of fund cut-offs and c tions being considered for imposition by administrators be publication issued under the auspices of the American Assoc leges and Universities.

The AASCU booklet is based on bad research and superfici the student publication world. But it has been widely circul administrators who are endangered by the prestige of the bo tioins how invalid it is essentially.

The College and University Campus Student Press:

An Examination of its Status and Aspirations and Some of the Myths Surrounding It

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Louis E. Ingelhart
TO ERIC AND ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING UNDER AGREEMENTS WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION. FURTHER REPRODUCTION OUTSIDE THE ERIC SYSTEM REQUIRES PERMISSION OF THE COPYRIGHT OWNER.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

By Dr. Louis E. Ingelhart

Chairman of the Department of Journalism
of Ball State University

A Report Prepared for the National Council of College Publications Advisers and its Committee on the Legal Status of the Campus Press

3 by Louis E. Ingelhart. Printed in
s of America. All rights reserved.
publication may be used or repro-
anner whatsoever without written
pt in the case of brief quotations
ical articles and reviews. For infor-
Department of Journalism, Ball
, Muncie, Ind. 47306.

Foreword

This is a progress report.
It is still in process.

The author is research chairman and also chairman of an ad hoc committee on the legal status of the campus press for the National Council of College Publications Advisers. The report brings together much of the work that has been underway for more than two years. It was prepared primarily for use at the 1973 national convention in Chicago on November 1 to 3.

However, an additional matter of urgency was created by pleas for help from a dozen colleges where student publications and their advisers had suddenly found themselves to be potential victims of fund cut-offs and other restrictive actions being considered for imposition by administrators beguiled by a recent publication issued under the auspices of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

The AASCU booklet is based on bad research and superficial understanding of the student publication world. But it has been widely circulated among college

Campus Student Press:

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

By Dr. Louis E. Ingelhart

Chairman of the Departmen
of Ball State University

A Report Prepared for the National Council of College P
Advisers and its Committee on the Legal Status of the

Copyright © 1973 by Louis E. Ingelhart. Printed in the United States of America. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be used or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews. For information address Department of Journalism, Ball State University, Muncie, Ind. 47306.

Contents

Chapter One - The Mythmakers ____ 2
Chapter Two - The Myth of Independence ____ 6
Chapter Three - Several Assorted Myths ____ 10
Myth of Saving Money ____ 10
Myth of Selling Subscriptions ____ 10
Myth of Incorporation ____ 11
Myth of the Publisher ____ 11
Myth of Libel ____ 12
Myth of Censorship ____ 12
Myths Surrounding Journalism Education ____ 14
Myth of Antagonistic Administrations ____ 14
Chapter Four - Let's Be Sensible ____ 16
Cases in the Archives ____ 19

HE 004 849

Foreword

This is a progress report.

It is still in process.

The author is research chairman and also chairman of an ad
on the legal status of the campus press for the National Council o
cations Advisers. The report brings together much of the work
underway for more than two years. It was prepared primarily for
national convention in Chicago on November 1 to 3.

However, an additional matter of urgency was created by plea
a dozen colleges where student publications and their advisers
found themselves to be potential victims of fund cut-offs and othe
tions being considered for imposition by administrators beguil
publication issued under the auspices of the American Associati
leges and Universities.

The AASCU booklet is based on bad research and superficial u
the student publication world. But it has been widely circulated
administrators who are endangered by the prestige of the bookle
ticing how invalid it is essentially.

In response to the calls for help and in an effort to offset th
AASCU study, NCCPA decided to rush copies of its report to as m
possible as quickly as possible. This means using quick, cheap pri

Even so, this NCCPA study is a valid, comprehensive, carefe
and reliable document that has great substance and timeliness
used for many years by persons concerned with the maintenance
brant campus press and its improvement.

NCCPA will spend well over $2,000 on the study and its repo
came from dues paid the organization by faculty advisers of st
pers, yearbooks, and magazines. If more money could have be
able the report could be printed in more permanent, attractive
be since its data can be found nowhere else and since it will co
great value.

Many persons have contributed input to the study and report. M
done. For example, the specific laws cited by colleges that suppo
legal basis for their campus publication arrangements are yet
More examples should be detailed.

The ad hoc committee has held six meetings to evaluate data a
ing steps. Because committee members are busy people, attend
incomplete. Lack of travel funds have kept some persons from
meetings. Work has proceeded between meetings in correspon
phone calls.

This report was prepared by the committee chairman. It is to
members who are evaluating it for appropriate revision. If read
sion could also evaluate it critically and forward comments to
haps a final and perfected report could be greatly useful for us al

The report covers all types of institutions of higher education—
through graduate levels.

pus

lent

ess:

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

UNDER AGREEMENTS WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION. FURTHER REPRODUCTION OUTSIDE THE ERIC SYSTEM REQUIRES PERMISSION OF THE COPYRIGHT OWNER

By Dr. Louis E. Ingelhart

Chairman of the Department of Journalism
of Ball State University

A Report Prepared for the National Council of College Publications Advisers and its Committee on the Legal Status of the Campus Press

by Louis E. Ingelhart. Printed in
s of America. All rights reserved.
ub ion may be used or repro-
nner whatsoever without written
ot in the case of brief quotations
cal articles and reviews. For infor-
Department of Journalism, Ball
, Muncie, Ind. 47306.

Contents

Mythmakers ____ 2
Myth of Independence ____ 6
veral Assorted Myths ____ 10
Money ____ 10
ubscriptions ____ 10
ation ____ 11
isher ____ 11
____ 12
hip ____ 12
ng Journalism Education ____ 14
istic Administrations ____ 14
's Be Sensible ____ 16
ves ____ 19

Foreword

This is a progress report.

It is still in process.

The author is research chairman and also chairman of an ad hoc committee on the legal status of the campus press for the National Council of College Publications Advisers. The report brings together much of the work that has been underway for more than two years. It was prepared primarily for use at the 1973 national convention in Chicago on November 1 to 3.

However, an additional matter of urgency was created by pleas for help from a dozen colleges where student publications and their advisers had suddenly found themselves to be potential victims of fund cut-offs and other restrictive actions being considered for imposition by administrators beguiled by a recent publication issued under the auspices of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

The AASCU booklet is based on bad research and superficial understanding of the student publication world. But it has been widely circulated among college administrators who are endangered by the prestige of the booklet instead of noticing how invalid it is essentially.

In response to the calls for help and in an effort to offset the effects of the AASCU study, NCCPA decided to rush copies of its report to as many persons as possible as quickly as possible. This means using quick, cheap printing.

Even so, this NCCPA study is a valid, comprehensive, carefully considered and reliable document that has great substance and timeliness which can be used for many years by persons concerned with the maintenance of a strong, vibrant campus press and its improvement.

NCCPA will spend well over $2,000 on the study and its report. This money came from dues paid the organization by faculty advisers of student newspapers, yearbooks, and magazines. If more money could have been made available the report could be printed in more permanent, attractive form. It should be since its data can be found nowhere else and since it will continue to be of great value.

Many persons have contributed input to the study and report. More needs to be done. For example, the specific laws cited by colleges that supposedly provide a legal basis for their campus publication arrangements are yet to be analyzed. More examples should be detailed.

The ad hoc committee has held six meetings to evaluate data and direct ensuing steps. Because committee members are busy people, attendance has been incomplete. Lack of travel funds have kept some persons from attending any meetings. Work has proceeded between meetings in correspondence and telephone calls.

This report was prepared by the committee chairman. It is to the committee members who are evaluating it for appropriate revision. If readers of this version could also evaluate it critically and forward comments to its author, perhaps a final and perfected report could be greatly useful for us all.

The report covers all types of institutions of higher education—junior colleges through graduate levels.

Chapter One

The Mythmakers

Myth-making and myth-makers have surrounded the campus student press throughout the past decade. The myth-makers are mostly educators or professional journalists who happen by the campus press world, take a quick and superficial look, and then write a sonorous tome, tuned somewhat to Jeffersonian accompaniments. Occasionally, they are joined by student journalists or even a few advisers who love to parade something they call "independence" before the world. The myths they spin have a sophomoric overcast.

The initial reports were largely small items tucked into such publications as **Editor and Publisher** reporting that some campus newspapers had become "independent" of their host universities.

Publications advisers with considerable knowledge of these campuses, chuckled at the misinformation briefly and ignored the little reports. But a plethora of myths and myth-makers changed all of that.

In 1971, the National Council of College Publications Advisers appointed a special ad hoc research committee to evaluate the legal status of the campus press. Much of the data this committee has collected refutes the myths that have been recently stirred around. A look at some of the myths and their perpetrators can outline the dimensions of a possible dilemma university administrators can be waltzed into.

In 1966, the National Council of College Publications Advisers authorized Dr. Dario Politella, its president, to conduct a two-year study of the state of college student publications in America. Politella assembled a commission on the Freedoms and Responsibilities of the College Student Press in America to approach this study. The study used the 15-member commission, a survey of 72 colleges, and correspondence, conversations, and visits to campuses by Politella.

He produced a set of guidelines which became the basis of a fullsome report published by **Seminar** quarterly as a full-length supplement in December 1969. His guidelines were:

1. A student press that is relevant to its campus makes service its ideal purpose.
2. A self-regulated student press is a free student press.
3. A responsible student press should reasonably be expected to maintain a level of professional performance and ethics pertinent to its purpose and restricted by its resources.
4. Financial independence is a cornerstone of true freedom and responsibility of the student press.
5. The role of the student press adviser is to help students to transfer their theories to practice.
6. The free student press is free to all who have something worth saying.

In these guidelines, Politella did not recommend that activity money be cut off from student publications, but that such allocations be considered legitimate circulations income. Although Politella writes with charm and verve, his guidelines have never been adopted by NCCPA or any other agency. Unfortunately, some of the myth-makers use distortions of Politella's report as a basis for their attacks on the campus press.

Typical of the tuck-in myth-makers is the tail-end of an **Editor and Publisher** article published March 3, 1973. The article reports that the **Stanford Daily** has gone *independent almost* and that its editor was no longer afraid of censorship or fee cut-offs by the student government. Then **Editor and Publisher** enlarges the myth with:

> Student newspapers which have reorganized on an independent basis in recent years include the **Daily Californian** at Berkeley, the University of Kentucky **Kernel**, the University of Oregon **Daily Emerald**, and the Florida State **Flambeau**.
>
> Campuses where independence is under study include the University of Florida and the University of Arkansas.
>
> College newspapers with a long history of editorial and financial independence include the Cornell **Daily Sun**, the **Daily Dartmouth**, the **Harvard Crimson**, the **University of Michigan Daily**, and the **Yale Daily News**. (1)

Actually only two of the 12 college newspapers mentioned in the article can really claim independence. Chapter two of this report will detail the spuriousness of the claims of the other 10.

Six months earlier Fred M. Hechinger was myth-making in the **New York Times**. He reports that the Stanford Daily "was becoming independent rather than, as in the past, a part of the university structure. It thus joined independently operated student papers such as **The Harvard Crimson**, the Cornell **Daily Sun**, **The Yale Daily News**, **The Daily Californian** at Berkeley and several others that are immune from administrative or faculty supervision." (2)

The trend toward independence—inclu
was one of the main discussion topics
here recently at the annual meeting of
Universities and Land Grant Colleges. In
in more subdued publications. The stor
administrators so many headaches usu

"It doesn't take long for the students t
knows," says Glenwood L. Creech, vic
Kentucky. "You can't kick the owner
pants every week and expect him to adve

Creech directed the one-year transiti
Kernel from a paper partly supporte
financial independence. Two years ago t
and last year it was eliminated. The pa
arrangement.

"When they were getting the student m
just enough ads to get through the year,'
they damn well pleased the rest of the
bygone days that the "juicy-little-piece"
lot of apologizing on that one," says Cr

"There are some who think the paper
says Creech, "but my life has been a he
made the change. I knew it was a thorn, b
was until they pulled it out." (4)

Student staff members believed the move to w
done for positive reasons—not as an administrat

Creech apparently is maintaining an interesti
press. **Editor and Publisher** reported in its Octo
lantic University at Boca Raton had a tussle betw
Here's what happened:

> In their first issue this semester the
> president, Dr. Glenwood Creech, who ca
> tucky, was stopping dissemination of sex
> was illustrated with a rear view picture
> the cover of an abortion brochure.
>
> Dr. Creech denied the accuracy of the
> judgment in printing the picture of nudes
> and the **Miami Herald** as examples of b
> students might emulate them.
>
> In their next issue the students retorte
> photograph of naked youths at the Woodst
>
> "President Creech is wrong," said the
> carries a photograph which certainly s
> picture. So you do find nude pictures in '

Sorenson listed other "independent" papers as
the Alligator of the University of Florida, the Da
Oregon, the Daily at Stanford, the Traveler of
Spectator of Columbia University, the Crimson
Daily of Michigan University. Sorenson almost e
raising several questions and cautions about the
Actually only one of his nine papers has a strong

The Kentucky Kernel issue of December 13,
ad" to recruit staff members which proclaimed
dence." The ad boasts: "A year ago today, the la
The Kentucky Kernel rolled off the presses of the

"And a year after that, we remain the only tota
tioned newspaper at a state university in the coun

This boast may make the student staff swell w
The Kentucky Kernel is not really independent

The Florida Alligator was declared peculiarly
circumstances that caused a march on the home
Senate which opposed the peculiar arrangemen

The Chronicle of Higher Education managed to
article written by Teresa L. Ebert into a myth by
ting Ties with Colleges—but with Some Misgiv
eight college newspapers; clearly, she indicates t
only four might be. None really are. An editor
Ebert article. It is based on

Chapter One

The Mythmakers

and myth-makers have surrounded the campus student press
ast decade. The myth-makers are mostly educators or profes-
s who happen by the campus press world, take a quick and super-
hen write a sonorous tome, tuned somewhat to Jeffersonian ac-
Occasionally, they are joined by student journalists or even a few
ve to parade something they call "independence" before the
s they spin have a sophomoric overcast.
orts were largely small items tucked into such publications as
she- reporting that some campus newspapers had become "inde-
ir host universities.
dvisers with considerable knowledge of these campuses, chuck-
ormation briefly and ignored the little reports. But a plethora of
h-makers changed all of that.

ional Council of College Publications Advisers appointed a spe-
arch committee to evaluate the legal status of the campus press.
a this committee has collected refutes the myths that have been
around. A look at some of the myths and their perpetrators can
ensions of a possible dilemma university administrators can be

ational Council of College Publications Advisers authorized Dr.
its president, to conduct a two-year study of the state of college
ions in America. Politella assembled a commission on the Free-
onsibilities of the College Student Press in America to approach
study used the 15-member commission, a survey of 72 colleges,
ence, conversations, and visits to campuses by Politella.
a set of guidelines which became the basis of a fullsome report
eminar quarterly as a full-length supplement in December 1969.
were:
ress that is relevant to its campus makes service its ideal purpose.
lated student press is a free student press.
le student press should reasonably be expected to maintain a lev-
sional performance and ethics pertinent to its purpose and restric-
resources.
ndependence is a cornerstone of true freedom and responsibility of
press.
the student press adviser is to help students to transfer their theo-
ctice.
udent press is free to all who have something worth saying.
elines, Politella did not recommend that activity money be cut off
ublications, but that such allocations be considered legitimate cir-
ne. Although Politella writes with charm and verve, his guidelines
n adopted by NCCPA or any other agency. Unfortunately, some of
ers use distortions of Politella's report as a basis for their attacks
s press.

e tuck-in myth-makers is the tail-end of an **Editor and Publisher** ar-
March 3, 1973. The article reports that the **Stanford Daily** has gone
most and that its editor was no longer afraid of censorship or fee
student government. Then **Editor and Publisher** enlarges the myth

ewspapers which have reorganized on an independent basis in
s include the **Daily Californian** at Berkeley, the University of
Kernel, the University of Oregon **Daily Emerald**, and the
te **Flambeau**.
s where independence is under study include the University of
the University of Arkansas.
ewspapers with a long history of editorial and financial in-
include the Cornell **Daily Sun**, the **Daily Dartmouth**, the
rimson, the **University of Michigan Daily**, and the **Yale Daily**

two of the 12 college newspapers mentioned in the article can real-
endence. Chapter two of this report will detail the spuriousness of
the other 10.
earlier Fred M. Hechinger was myth-making in the **New York**
orts that the Stanford Daily "was becoming independent rather
past, a part of the university structure. It thus joined independently
t papers such as **The Harvard Crimson**, the Cornell **Daily Sun**,

The trend toward independence—including the best ways to go about it—was one of the main discussion topics for officials of large state schools here recently at the annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. Independence, most agreed, results in more subdued publications. The stories, pictures, and ads that cause administrators so many headaches usually disappear.

"It doesn't take long for the students to learn what every country editor knows," says Glenwood L. Creech, vice president of the University of Kentucky. "You can't kick the owner of the five-and-dime store in the pants every week and expect him to advertise in your paper."

Creech directed the one-year transition of the University of Kentucky Kernel from a paper partly supported by student funds to one with financial independence. Two years ago the subsidy was reduced to $20,000, and last year it was eliminated. The paper has prospered under the new arrangement.

"When they were getting the student money, the Kernel staff would sell just enough ads to get through the year," says Creech. "Then they'd do as they damn well pleased the rest of the time." It was in the Kernel of bygone days that the "juicy-little-piece" description appeared. "We did a lot of apologizing on that one," says Creech.

"There are some who think the paper was more exciting in those days," says Creech, "but my life has been a hell of a lot more pleasant since we made the change. I knew it was a thorn, but I didn't know how big a thorn it was until they pulled it out." (4)

Student staff members believed the move to what they called independence was done for positive reasons—not as an administrative cop out.

Creech apparently is maintaining an interesting track record with the campus press. **Editor and Publisher** reported in its October 13, 1973, issue that Florida Atlantic University at Boca Raton had a tussle between Creech and the **Atlantic Sun**. Here's what happened:

> In their first issue this semester the editors charged that the new president, Dr. Glenwood Creech, who came from the University of Kentucky, was stopping dissemination of sex education materials. The article was illustrated with a rear view picture of two nudes which appeared on the cover of an abortion brochure.
>
> Dr. Creech denied the accuracy of the story and criticized the editors' judgment in printing the picture of nudes. He offered the **New York Times** and the **Miami Herald** as examples of better journalism, suggesting the students might emulate them.
>
> In their next issue the students retorted by printing a **New York Times** photograph of naked youths at the Woodstock Rock Festival in 1971.
>
> "President Creech is wrong," said the **Sun** editorial. "Today's **Times** carries a photograph which certainly showed more flesh than the Sun picture. So you do find nude pictures in 'more responsible' publications."

Sorenson listed other "independent" papers as the Flambeau of Florida State, the Alligator of the University of Florida, the Daily Emerald of the University of Oregon, the Daily at Stanford, the Traveler of the University of Arkansas, the Spectator of Columbia University, the Crimson of Harvard University, and the Daily of Michigan University. Sorenson almost escapes the myth-maker label by raising several questions and cautions about the advantages of "independence." Actually only one of his nine papers has a strong claim to real independence.

The Kentucky Kernel issue of December 13, 1972, carried a full-page "house ad" to recruit staff members which proclaimed, "We are proud of our independence." The ad boasts: "A year ago today, the last University-subsidized issue of **The Kentucky Kernel** rolled off the presses of the UK Division of Printing.

"And a year after that, we remain the only totally independent university-sanctioned newspaper at a state university in the country." (5)

This boast may make the student staff swell with pride; but it is a myth since **The Kentucky Kernel** is not really independent.

The Florida Alligator was declared peculiarly "independent" under "peculiar" circumstances that caused a march on the home of the president by the Student Senate which opposed the peculiar arrangement. (6)

The Chronicle of Higher Education managed to turn a relatively well-conceived article written by Teresa L. Ebert into a myth by headlining it "More Papers Cutting Ties with Colleges—but with Some Misgivings." (7) Ms. Ebert mentions eight college newspapers; clearly, she indicates that four are not independent and only four might be. None really are. An editor placed a side bar story with th

this study. The study used the 15-member commission, a survey of 72 colleges, and correspondence, conversations, and visits to campuses by Politella.

He produced a set of guidelines which became the basis of a fullsome report published by **Seminar** quarterly as a full-length supplement in December 1969. His guidelines were:

1. A student press that is relevant to its campus makes service its ideal purpose.
2. A self-regulated student press is a free student press.
3. A responsible student press should reasonably be expected to maintain a level of professional performance and ethics pertinent to its purpose and restricted by its resources.
4. Financial independence is a cornerstone of true freedom and responsibility of the student press.
5. The role of the student press adviser is to help students to transfer their theories to practice.
6. The free student press is free to all who have something worth saying.

In these guidelines, Politella did not recommend that activity money be cut off from student publications, but that such allocations be considered legitimate circulations income. Although Politella writes with charm and verve, his guidelines have never been adopted by NCCPA or any other agency. Unfortunately, some of the myth-makers use distortions of Politella's report as a basis for their attacks on the campus press.

Typical of the tuck-in myth-makers is the tail-end of an **Editor and Publisher** article published March 3, 1973. The article reports that the **Stanford Daily** has gone independent almost and that its editor was no longer afraid of censorship or fee cut-offs by the student government. Then **Editor and Publisher** enlarges the myth with:

> Student newspapers which have reorganized on an independent basis in recent years include the **Daily Californian** at Berkeley, the University of Kentucky **Kernel**, the University of Oregon **Daily Emerald**, and the Florida State **Flambeau**.
>
> Campuses where independence is under study include the University of Florida and the University of Arkansas.
>
> College newspapers with a long history of editorial and financial independence include the Cornell **Daily Sun**, the **Daily Dartmouth**, the **Harvard Crimson**, the **University of Michigan Daily**, and the **Yale Daily News**. (1)

Actually only two of the 12 college newspapers mentioned in the article can really claim independence. Chapter two of this report will detail the spuriousness of the claims of the other 10.

Six months earlier Fred M. Hechinger was myth-making in the **New York Times**. He reports that the Stanford Daily "was becoming independent rather than, as in the past, a part of the university structure. It thus joined independently operated student papers such as **The Harvard Crimson**, the Cornell **Daily Sun**, **The Yale Daily News**, **The Daily Californian** at Berkeley and several others that are immune from administrative or faculty supervision." (2)

Although Hechinger's myth cautions with the hazard of bankruptcy, it is replete with these speculative advantages for supposed independency:

> 1. The independent paper must earn the confidence and support of its readers and is therefore under constraint to be more professional in its approach.
>
> 2. Independence makes efficient operations essential to survival, and also makes student journalism a better training ground for news media careers.
>
> 3. Without the university as a protecting shield, student editors are more aware of the danger of libel.
>
> 4. The independent student paper tends to enjoy greater credibility among students who do not suspect it of being a public relations tool of the administration. (3)

Mr. Hechinger cites no evidence or examples to verify these statements so they must stand only as his opinions.

At a point further back in time Noel Greenwood, a **Los Angeles Times** reporter, and the headline writer for **Quill** magazine, built a sweet myth when reporting the independency of the **Daily Californian** at Berkeley. (3) Greenwood played the illusion of independence, while the headline writer suggested others would follow the lead of that perennial trend-setter, California. Apparently California has not been much of a trend setter according to data in chapter two. The myth flew on the wings of the LA Times-Washington Post News Service to its newspaper subscribers.

Perry Sorenson reported to the **National Observer** that a roomful of myth-makers met in Washington to talk independence for the campus press. He suggests that college presidents can escape embarrassment by merely kicking student newspapers into an "independence" limbo. Considerable glee is reflected in these paragraphs.

was until they pulled it out." (4)

Student staff members believed the move to wha
done for positive reasons—not as an administrativ

Creech apparently is maintaining an interesting
press. **Editor and Publisher** reported in its Octobe
lantic University at Boca Raton had a tussle betwe
Here's what happened:

> In their first issue this semester the e
> president, Dr. Glenwood Creech, who cam
> tucky, was stopping dissemination of sex ed
> was illustrated with a rear view picture of
> the cover of an abortion brochure.
>
> Dr. Creech denied the accuracy of the st
> judgment in printing the picture of nudes. H
> and the **Miami Herald** as examples of bett
> students might emulate them.
>
> In their next issue the students retorted b
> photograph of naked youths at the Woodstoc
> "President Creech is wrong," said the S
> carries a photograph which certainly sho
> picture. So you do find nude pictures in 'mo

Sorenson listed other "independent" papers as t
the Alligator of the University of Florida, the Daily
Oregon, the Daily at Stanford, the Traveler of the
Spectator of Columbia University, the Crimson of
Daily of Michigan University. Sorenson almost esc
raising several questions and cautions about the a
Actually only one of his nine papers has a strong cla

The Kentucky Kernel issue of December 13, 197
ad" to recruit staff members which proclaimed, "
dence." The ad boasts: "A year ago today, the last
The Kentucky Kernel rolled off the presses of the U

"And a year after that, we remain the only totall
tioned newspaper at a state university in the countr

This boast may make the student staff swell wit
The Kentucky Kernel is not really independent.

The Florida Alligator was declared peculiarly "in
circumstances that caused a march on the home o
Senate which opposed the peculiar arrangement.

The Chronicle of Higher Education managed to tu
article written by Teresa L. Ebert into a myth by he
ting Ties with Colleges—but with Some Misgivin
eight college newspapers; clearly, she indicates tha
only four might be. None really are. An editor pla
Ebert article. It is based on a survey of the content
by Hermin Estrin, an adviser to the New Jersey Col
Estrin survey clearly established that college news
covered almost every subject; no restraints coul
these 200 papers. But Mr. Editor decided that Estri
with this headline, "Study Finds Many Officials Gro
dent Newspapers Generate."

These examples of myth-making constitute an in
have been, are, and probably will be published abou

Perhaps the most curious analysis of the campus
by Julius Duscha, director of the Washington Jo
Thomas C. Fischer, former assistant dean of the
Center.

The report seemingly is one of great prestige sin
grant provided by the John and Mary R. Markle fou
sociation of State Colleges and Universities.

The AASCU is an organization of 300 regional stat
cated in 47 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, a
ganization has distributed the report to its members
ly.

A national advisory committee on the student pr
Grath, president of California State College at Sona
Fischer in the project. Other members of the commi
of the Bowling Green (Ohio) University BG News; H
emeritus of journalism at New York University and
ciation for Education in Journalism (a national orga
do with the campus press in its deliberations); Ri
Northern Illinois University; Guy Ryan, assistant m
ego Evening Tribune and a past president of Sigma
dent of California State University at Sacramento;

dy used the 15-member commission, a survey of 72 colleges, e, conversations, and visits to campuses by Politella.

et of guidelines which became the basis of a fullsome report inar quarterly as a full-length supplement in December 1969. re:

s that is relevant to its campus makes service its ideal purpose. d student press is a free student press.

student press should reasonably be expected to maintain a lev- al performance and ethics pertinent to its purpose and restric- ources.

pendence is a cornerstone of true freedom and responsibility of ess.

student press adviser is to help students to transfer their theo- e.

nt press is free to all who have something worth saying.

es, Politella did not recommend that activity money be cut off cations, but that such allocations be considered legitimate cir- Although Politella writes with charm and verve, his guidelines lopted by NCCPA or any other agency. Unfortunately, some of se distortions of Politella's report as a basis for their attacks ess.

k-in myth-makers is the tail-end of an **Editor and Publisher** ar- ch 3, 1973. The article reports that the **Stanford Daily** has gone t and that its editor was no longer afraid of censorship or fee ent government. Then **Editor and Publisher** enlarges the myth

apers which have reorganized on an independent basis in lude the **Daily Californian** at Berkeley, the University of el, the University of Oregon **Daily Emerald**, and the lambeau.

ere independence is under study include the University of University of Arkansas.

apers with a long history of editorial and financial in- ude the Cornell **Daily Sun**, the **Daily Dartmouth**, the n, the **University of Michigan Daily**, and the **Yale Daily**

of the 12 college newspapers mentioned in the article can real- nce. Chapter two of this report will detail the spuriousness of ther 10.

er Fred M. Hechinger was myth-making in the **New York** that the Stanford Daily "was becoming independent rather a part of the university structure. It thus joined independently apers such as **The Harvard Crimson**, the Cornell **Daily Sun**, vs, **The Daily Californian** at Berkeley and several others that administrative or faculty supervision." (2)

er's myth cautions with the hazard of bankruptcy, it is replete ive advantages for supposed independency:

dent paper must earn the confidence and support of its herefore under constraint to be more professional in its

ce makes efficient operations essential to survival, and ent journalism a better training ground for news media

university as a protecting shield, student editors are more nger of libel.

ndent student paper tends to enjoy greater credibility who do not suspect it of being a public relations tool of the (3)

es no evidence or examples to verify these statements so they his opinions.

back in time Noel Greenwood, a **Los Angeles Times** reporter, ter for **Quill** magazine, built a sweet myth when reporting the **Daily Californian** at Berkeley. (3) Greenwood played the li- nce, while the headline writer suggested others would follow nnial trend-setter, California. Apparently California has not d setter according to data in chapter two. The myth flew on Times-Washington Post News Service to its newspaper sub-

ported to the **National Observer** that a roomful of myth-mak- on to talk independence for the campus press. He suggests nts can escape embarrassment by merely kicking student "independence" limbo. Considerable glee is reflected in these

was until they pulled it out." (4)

Student staff members believed the move to what they called independence was done for positive reasons—not as an administrative cop out.

Creech apparently is maintaining an interesting track record with the campus press. **Editor and Publisher** reported in its October 13, 1973, issue that Florida Atlantic University at Boca Raton had a tussle between Creech and the **Atlantic Sun**. Here's what happened:

> In their first issue this semester the editors charged that the new president, Dr. Glenwood Creech, who came from the University of Kentucky, was stopping dissemination of sex education materials. The article was illustrated with a rear view picture of two nudes which appeared on the cover of an abortion brochure.
>
> Dr. Creech denies the accuracy of the story and criticized the editors' judgment in printing the picture of nudes. He offered the **New York Times** and the **Miami Herald** as examples of better journalism, suggesting the students might emulate them.
>
> In their next issue the students retorted by printing a **New York Times** photograph of naked youths at the Woodstock Rock Festival in 1971.
>
> "President Creech is wrong," said the **Sun** editorial. "Today's **Times** carries a photograph which certainly showed more flesh than the Sun picture. So you do find nude pictures in 'more responsible' publications."

Sorenson listed other "independent" papers as the *Flambeau* of *Florida State*, the *Alligator* of the University of Florida, the *Daily Emerald* of the University of Oregon, the Daily at Stanford, the *Traveler* of the University of Arkansas, the *Spectator* of Columbia University, the *Crimson* of Harvard University, and the Daily of Michigan University. Sorenson almost escapes the myth-maker label by raising several questions and cautions about the advantages of "independence." Actually only one of his nine papers has a strong claim to real independence.

The Kentucky Kernel issue of December 13, 1972, carried a full-page "house ad" to recruit staff members which proclaimed, "We are proud of our independence." The ad boasts: "A year ago today, the last University-subsidized issue of **The Kentucky Kernel** rolled off the presses of the UK Division of Printing.

"And a year after that, we remain the only totally independent university-sanctioned newspaper at a state university in the country." (5)

This boast may make the student staff swell with pride; but it is a myth since **The Kentucky Kernel** is not really independent.

The Florida Alligator was declared peculiarly "independent" under "peculiar" circumstances that caused a march on the home of the president by the Student Senate which opposed the peculiar arrangement. (6)

The Chronicle of Higher Education managed to turn a relatively well-conceived article written by Teresa L. Ebert into a myth by headlining it "More Papers Cutting Ties with Colleges—but with Some Misgivings." (7) Ms. Ebert mentions eight college newspapers; clearly, she indicates that four are not independent and only four might be. None really are. An editor placed a side bar story with the Ebert article. It is based on a survey of the contents of 200 newspapers conducted by Hermin Estrin, an adviser to the New Jersey Collegiate Press Association. The Estrin survey clearly established that college newspapers published articles that covered almost every subject; no restraints could have been in operation for these 200 papers. But Mr. Editor decided that Estrin's data should be interpreted with this headline, "Study Finds Many Officials Growing Weary of Problems Student Newspapers Generate."

These examples of myth-making constitute an indicative sample of articles that have been, are, and probably will be published about the campus press.

Perhaps the most curious analysis of the campus press is a report (8) prepared by Julius Duscha, director of the Washington Journalism Center (9), and by Thomas C. Fischer, former assistant dean of the Georgetown University Law Center.

The report seemingly is one of great prestige since it was produced through a grant provided by the John and Mary R. Markle foundation to The American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

The AASCU is an organization of 300 regional state colleges and universities located in 47 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. The organization has distributed the report to its membership and elsewhere quite widely.

A national advisory committee on the student press, chaired by Thomas McGrath, president of California State College at Sonama, worked with Duscha and Fischer in the project. Other members of the committee were Kathy Fraze, editor of the Bowling Green (Ohio) University **BG News**; Hillier Krieghbaum, professor emeritus of journalism at New York University and a past president of the Association for Education in Journalism (a national organization having very little to do with the campus press in its deliberations); Richard J. Nelson, president of Northern Illinois University; Guy Ryan, assistant managing editor of the **San Diego Evening Tribune** and a past president of Sigma Delta Chi; James Bond, president of California State University at Sacramento; and Owen R. Houghton, con-

sultant for special projects for AASCU.

A booklet presenting the report was produced in the spring of 1973. The booklet gets off to a bad start since it simply does not identify the two authors other than giving their names.

Truly the title of the booklet should have been **Some Campus Newspapers and Some Unrelated Notions** instead of **The Campus Press: Freedom and Responsibility.**

Confidence in Duscha's research material is somewhat shaken by a page 6 statement reporting that the men who drafted the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States were not thinking about campus newspapers, "for so far as is known only one student newspaper existed at the time in Philadelphia." So it is startling to read on page 9 that "the first campus newspaper was established at Dartmouth College in 1839," about 50 years later.

Duscha's principal conclusion is that "an independent student newspaper is obviously the best answer to the problems of the student press." This also was Duscha's principal thesis since he doggedly sang it unencumbered by cases or data.

At no place in the entire report did Duscha present one particle or shred of evidence or example to support or substantiate such a thesis or conclusion.

Fischer attempted to be a courteous co-author with Duscha but he had great difficulty in supporting The Duscha Thesis. Indeed, the legal review and cases he presents in the second half of the booklet contradict Duscha in every way.

In discussions about the total booklet, Fischer took a retrospective look at its contents and prepared the following statement for the 1973 national convention of the National Council of College Publications Advisers in Chicago on November 1 to 3. Fischer said:

> With regard to the legal status of the campus press as presented in my half of the recent AASCU publication, **The Campus Press: Freedom and Responsibility**, I want to make a few points absolutely clear. First, I do not advocate any particular form of student press, "independent" or otherwise. Realistically, not every college would want, or could afford, to separate its student press from institutional support and functions. I have attempted to indicate the form and legal status of several types of student publications without "advocating" any of them.
>
> I do advocate, however, that institutions do, and continue to, support and sponsor student publications. This is due to my feeling that these forms of activity—curricularly and extra-curricularly—constitute a valuable experience for the student and provide a generally useful forum for the college. Secondly, I strongly advocate that **whatever** publication structure is decided upon by an institution and its students—that decision being strictly local option—that the decision be **clearly spelled out** and not later ignored, twisted or arrogated by either party. Thirdly, I believe that **legally** the restraint of student publications on the alleged grounds of libel, slander or obscenity are chiefly illusory, since the legal grounds for these accusations are so difficult to meet. The easiest to meet, of course, is obscenity. But the recent University of Missouri case indicates that even these standards are nearly impossible to meet under normal publishing conditions. Lastly, I would like to suggest that the most successful approach to campus press problems—one at least as viable as "independence"—is fair and mature dealing. Because college journals and journalists have been treated as miniatures of the real thing, they have behaved that way. If the matter was approached in a more mature and professional manner by the institution, I believe college journalists would respond in kind.

It thus appears that Fischer has disassociated himself from the conclusions of Duscha's part of the book. Duscha is responsible for the myths created under the auspices of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

A reading of the two parts of the booklet clearly depicts total negation of the Duscha Thesis by Fischer's review. And the newspaper examples Duscha calls forth contradict him. And even he contradicts himself.

Contradictions, mis-statements of fact, lack of evidence, and a series of monumental deductive approaches make the book both comical and dangerous. The danger is that college administrators and others might seriously consider following Duscha's advice.

Disaster upon disaster would soon descend on such trusting persons who might be motivated to do something right for their campus press. Be cautious!

Duscha's report disturbs for these reasons:

Duscha states that daily and weekly newspapers should serve a diverse readership, a mass audience rather than an "elite" one (page 7)—whatever that may be. Actually there are fine newspapers serving special audiences; they include the religious press, the labor press, the black press, etc. The **Christian Science Monitor**, the **New York Times**, and the **Wall Street Journal** all appear frequently

Czar by establishing printing shops and newspapers in many
latest trend is advocacy reporting. (page 9) Actually, some
posed such an approach, but newspapers have generally re
Even Duscha's report that background news became importa
two centuries late. **The Federalist Papers** and **The Crisis Pape**
they attempted to explain complex problems.

In attempt to give an overview of the status of the college p
cha tells the AASCU colleges that there is a U.S. Student Press
used to be, but it has been defunct for several years now. He m
legiate Press Association which is a small service agency sell
stead of being an organization. (page 10)

It is astonishing that anyone discussing the college press w
these very active agencies:

1. The National Council of College Publications Advisers,
tional organization serving the field of student publication
2. The National Educational Advertising Service, national
ers representative, contracted by a thousand college news
There are additional agencies serving college publication
vertising field.
3. The Associated Collegiate Press, a service agency, cont
provide rating services, a magazine, a national convention,
college newspapers, yearbooks, and magazines.
4. The Columbia Scholastic Press Association, another ser
been contracted by NCCPA to maintain a College Division an
vices and a national convention.
5. The National School Yearbook Association, a third serv
provided rating services and a magazine.

It may be true that the earliest campus publications depen
and subscriptions. Some were produced outside the purvi
others were not.

Colleges and universities found that economical and stable
activities could be accomplished with a low, universal studen
a fee were established, students could have reasonably good
if such a fee were not used, many colleges simply could n
About 75 per cent of the nation's colleges, big or small, pub
this system of financing student publications most practical
way of maintaining publications. (page 10) Many students ha
ly to establish and maintain this plan just as others have opp
never established as a method of controlling the student pres
sidered as a sensible, practical, and economical way to pro
tions.

Duscha believes colleges set up publication boards primar
dent press. (page 10) Actually the purpose of a publicatio
help students produce reasonably good publications. If "o
Duscha is correct; if "oversee" means "control," Duscha ha
picture of university motivations.

When Duscha attempts an explanation of what is expecte
he permeates his analysis with repressive viewpoints. He b
ees require that student publications reflect the board men
and morality. He thinks presidents expect the campus pre
ministrators. He thinks student journalists are crusade pri
he reports, have ambivalent attitudes toward the editor's
purpose. (pages 11-12) (This probably means student read
damn about the paper.) He believes faculty members expe
their jobs. He believes the paper is a bulletin board. He bel
ty want the paper to be a controlled laboratory tool. He thin
systematically read the paper to evaluate the university.
critics use the paper as raw material for attacks on the uni

It may be true that some people might believe these things
can stand merely as rhetoric since he nowhere presents an
to corroborate these rather sarcastic comments. Indeed
could be written reversing their thrust to propose a much
standing attitude wherein each of the groups mentioned a
tically support a free and uninhibited campus press. This
some such information later on.

Duscha attempts an analogy in which he proposes that th
be much more like the commercial press. He believes tha
rely for almost all of their funds on student activity fees or
lege or university funds. (page 13) No data is cited anywh
stantiate this. Studies conducted by NCCPA and ACP ove
that most college publications rely on several sources of in
duces considerable revenue for most college newspapers
than $100,000 annually.) Actually allocations from student

AASCU.

rt was produced in the spring of 1973. The booklet
mply does not identify the two authors other than

should have been **Some Campus Newspapers and**
d of **The Campus Press: Freedom and Responsi-**

arch material is somewhat shaken by a page 6
en who drafted the First Amendment to the Con-
re not thinking about campus newspapers, "for so
t newspaper existed at the time in Philadelphia."
e 9 that "the first campus newspaper was estab-
839," about 50 years later.
is that "an independent student newspaper is ob-
roblems of the student press." This also was Dus-
doggedly sang it unencumbered by cases or data.
rt did Duscha present one particle or shred of evi-
substantiate such a thesis or conclusion.
rteous co-author with Duscha but he had great dif-
ha Thesis. Indeed, the legal review and cases he
e booklet contradict Duscha in every way.
booklet, Fischer took a retrospective look at its
wing statement for the 1973 national convention of
Publications Advisers in Chicago on November 1

al status of the campus press as presented in **my**
U publication, **The Campus Press: Freedom and**
make a few points absolutely clear. First, I do not
ar form of student press, "independent" or
not every college would want, or could afford, to
s from institutional support and functions. I have
e form and legal status of **several** types of student
dvocating" any of them.
r, that institutions do, and continue to, support and
tions. This is due to my feeling that these forms of
and extra-curricularly—constitute a valuable
ent and provide a generally useful forum for the
ngly advocate that **whatever** publication structure
institution and its students—that decision being
at the decision be **clearly spelled out** and not later
rogated by either party. Thirdly, I believe that
tudent publications on the alleged grounds of libel,
chiefly illusory, since the legal grounds for these
icult to meet. The easiest to meet, of course, is
nt University of Missouri case indicates that even
arly impossible to meet under normal publishing
ould like to suggest that the most successful ap-
ess problems—one at least as viable as "In-
nd mature dealing. Because college journals and
reated as miniatures of the real thing, they have
e matter was approached in a more mature and
the institution, I believe college journalists would

has disassociated himself from the conclusions of
cha is responsible for the myths created under the
ciation of State Colleges and Universities.

f the booklet clearly depicts total negation of the
view. And the newspaper examples Duscha calls
n he contradicts himself.
nts of fact, lack of evidence, and a series of monu-
make the book both comical and dangerous. The
rators and others might seriously consider follow-

d soon descend on such trusting persons who might
right for their campus press. Be cautious!
r these reasons:
weekly newspapers should serve a diverse reader-
han an "elite" one (page 7)—whatever that may
wspapers serving special audiences; they include
ress, the black press, etc. The **Christian Science**
d the Wall Street Journal all appear frequently

Czar by establishing printing shops and newspapers in many colonial towns.) His latest trend is advocacy reporting. (page 9) Actually, some persons have proposed such an approach, but newspapers have generally rejected this concept. Even Duscha's report that background news became important in the early 50s is two centuries late. **The Federalist Papers** and **The Crisis Papers** were just that as they attempted to explain complex problems.

In attempt to give an overview of the status of the college press nationally Duscha tells the AASCU colleges that there is a U.S. Student Press Association. There used to be, but it has been defunct for several years now. He mentions an Intercollegiate Press Association which is a small service agency selling a clip service instead of being an organization. (page 10)

It is astonishing that anyone discussing the college press would fail to mention these very active agencies:

1. The National Council of College Publications Advisers, which is the only national organization serving the field of student publications.
2. The National Educational Advertising Service, national advertising publishers representative, contracted by a thousand college newspapers.

There are additional agencies serving college publications in the national advertising field.

3. The Associated Collegiate Press, a service agency, contracted by NCCPA to provide rating services, a magazine, a national convention, and other services to college newspapers, yearbooks, and magazines.
4. The Columbia Scholastic Press Association, another service agency, has also been contracted by NCCPA to maintain a College Division and provide rating services and a national convention.
5. The National School Yearbook Association, a third service agency which has provided rating services and a magazine.

It may be true that the earliest campus publications depended upon advertising and subscriptions. Some were produced outside the purview of the university; others were not.

Colleges and universities found that economical and stable financing of a host of activities could be accomplished with a low, universal student activity fee. If such a fee were established, students could have reasonably good student publications; if such a fee were not used, many colleges simply could not have publications. About 75 per cent of the nation's colleges, big or small, public or private, found this system of financing student publications most practical, so it is the standard way of maintaining publications. (page 10) Many students have fought as valiantly to establish and maintain this plan just as others have opposed it. The plan was never established as a method of controlling the student press; it is generally considered as a sensible, practical, and economical way to provide student publications.

Duscha believes colleges set up publication boards primarily to oversee the student press. (page 10) Actually the purpose of a publications board should be to help students produce reasonably good publications. If "oversee" means this, Duscha is correct; if "oversee" means "control," Duscha has painted a distorted picture of university motivations.

When Duscha attempts an explanation of what is expected of the campus press, he permeates his analysis with repressive viewpoints. He believes boards of trustees require that student publications reflect the board members' views of society and morality. He thinks presidents expect the campus press to speak well of administrators. He thinks student journalists are crusade oriented. Student readers, he reports, have ambivalent attitudes toward the editor's concept of the paper's purpose. (pages 11-12) (This probably means student readers really don't give a damn about the paper.) He believes faculty members expect the paper to protect their jobs. He believes the paper is a bulletin board. He believes journalism faculty want the paper to be a controlled laboratory tool. He thinks off-campus persons systematically read the paper to evaluate the university. He believes university critics use the paper as raw material for attacks on the university.

It may be true that some people might believe these things. But Duscha's report can stand merely as rhetoric since he nowhere presents any substantiating data to corroborate these rather sarcastic comments. Indeed, a longer discussion could be written reversing their thrust to propose a much more positive, understanding attitude wherein each of the groups mentioned above would enthusiastically support a free and uninhibited campus press. This report will deal with some such information later on.

Duscha attempts an analogy in which he proposes that the campus press should be much more like the commercial press. He believes that campus newspapers rely for almost all of their funds on student activity fees or direct grants from college or university funds. (page 13) No data is cited anywhere in the report to substantiate this. Studies conducted by NCCPA and ACP over many years indicate that most college publications rely on several sources of income. Advertising produces considerable revenue for most college newspapers. (Several gross more

...half of the recent AASCU publication, **The Campus Press: Freedom and Responsibility**, I want to make a few points absolutely clear. First, I do not advocate **any** particular form of student press, "independent" or otherwise. Realistically, not every college would want, or could afford, to separate its student press from institutional support and functions. I have attempted to indicate the form and legal status of several types of student publications without "advocating" any of them.

I do advocate, however, that institutions do, and continue to, support and sponsor student publications. This is due to my feeling that these forms of activity—curricularly and extra-curricularly—constitute a valuable experience for the student and provide a generally useful forum for the college. Secondly, I strongly advocate that **whatever** publication structure is decided upon by an institution and its students—that decision being strictly local option—that the decision be **clearly spelled out** and not later ignored, twisted or arrogated by either party. Thirdly, I believe that **legally** the restraint of student publications on the alleged grounds of libel, slander or obscenity are chiefly illusory, since the legal grounds for these accusations are so difficult to meet. The easiest to meet, of course, is obscenity. But the recent University of Missouri case indicates that even these standards are nearly impossible to meet under normal publishing conditions. Lastly, I would like to suggest that the most successful approach to campus press problems—one at least as viable as "independence"—is fair and mature dealing. Because college journals and journalists have been treated as miniatures of the real thing, they have behaved that way. If the matter was approached in a more mature and professional manner by the institution, I believe college journalists would respond in kind.

It thus appears that Fischer has disassociated himself from the conclusions of Duscha's part of the book. Duscha is responsible for the myths created under the auspices of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

A reading of the two parts of the booklet clearly depicts total negation of the Duscha Thesis by Fischer's review. And the newspaper examples Duscha calls forth contradict him. And even he contradicts himself.

Contradictions, mis-statements of fact, lack of evidence, and a series of monumental deductive approaches make the book both comical and dangerous. The danger is that college administrators and others might seriously consider following Duscha's advice.

Disaster upon disaster would soon descend on such trusting persons who might be motivated to do something right for their campus press. Be cautious!

Duscha's report disturbs for these reasons:

Duscha states that daily and weekly newspapers should serve a diverse readership, a mass audience rather than an "elite" one (page 7)—whatever that may be. Actually there are fine newspapers serving special audiences; they include the religious press, the labor press, the black press, etc. The **Christian Science Monitor**, the **New York Times**, and the **Wall Street Journal** all appear frequently on "best newspaper" lists. Each is deliberately edited to appeal to a special audience—and each does so very well. **The Chronicle of Higher Education** serves an "elite audience."

Only two traditions of the American press seem dominant to Duscha: serving a diverse audience and crusading. (page 7) Really there are others: promoting or destroying political causes, publishing the news, entertaining readers, commenting on the news, and even making money.

He believes newspapers having partisan views are generally restricted to small circulations, as many newspapers in the 19th century were. (page 7) Actually large newspaper circulations depend upon urban concentrations of population more characteristic of the 20th Century.

The impetus for the objective news report came toward the end of the 19th Century as the result of a maturing sense of professional commitment on the part of American journalists. Duscha contends, however, that newspapers watered down their partisanship to gain large audience appeal by publishing nothing that would disturb anyone. (page 7)

The Associated Press will be somewhat dismayed to learn from Duscha that it originally was a politically-motivated news service agency. (page 7) United Press was established to make money—not political heros. Indeed, one of the heroic stories of American journalism is the rise of cooperative news gathering based on the idealism of the Coopers, the Gallaghers, and the Howards.

The trend toward objective news reporting did not start early in the 20th Century. (page 7) It began with Daniel DeFoe, the father of journalism. But perhaps Duscha has not read "The Journal of the Plague Years." And Lincoln Steffens did not begin crusading in the press. He did not say, "Go West, Young Man" or even "Carthage Must Be Destroyed."

Duscha is worried to discover that newspapers simply reported what was being said on both sides of an issue or controversy, leaving **the bewildered reader to make up his own mind**. (page 8) Is this bad? Duscha apparently believes so.

Duscha finds trends everywhere. The trend toward a monopoly press began by the 1930s. (It really began when Benjamin Franklin became a colonial publishing ...provided printing services and a magazine.

It may be true that the earliest campus publications depende... and subscriptions. Some were produced outside the purview ... others were not.

Colleges and universities found that economical and stable fin... activities could be accomplished with a low, universal student a... a fee were established, students could have reasonably good stu... if such a fee were not used, many colleges simply could not h... About 75 per cent of the nation's colleges, big or small, public ... this system of financing student publications most practical, so ... way of maintaining publications. (page 10) Many students have ... ly to establish and maintain this plan just as others have oppose... never established as a method of controlling the student press; it ... sidered as a sensible, practical, and economical way to provide ... tions.

Duscha believes colleges set up publication boards primarily t... dent press. (page 10) Actually the purpose of a publications b... help students produce reasonably good publications. If "over... Duscha is correct; if "oversee" means "control," Duscha has p... picture of university motivations.

When Duscha attempts an explanation of what is expected of ... he permeates his analysis with repressive viewpoints. He believ... ees require that student publications reflect the board member... and morality. He thinks presidents expect the campus press t... ministrators. He thinks student journalists are crusade oriente... he reports, have ambivalent attitudes toward the editor's con... purpose. (pages 11-12) (This probably means student readers ... damn about the paper.) He believes faculty members expect t... their jobs. He believes the paper is a bulletin board. He believe... ty want the paper to be a controlled laboratory tool. He thinks ... systematically read the paper to evaluate the university. He ... critics use the paper as raw material for attacks on the univers...

It may be true that some people might believe these things. Bu... can stand merely as rhetoric since he nowhere presents any s... to corroborate these rather sarcastic comments. Indeed, a ... could be written reversing their thrust to propose a much mor... standing attitude wherein each of the groups mentioned above ... tically support a free and uninhibited campus press. This rep... some such information later on.

Duscha attempts an analogy in which he proposes that the ca... be much more like the commercial press. He believes that ca... rely for almost all of their funds on student activity fees or dire... lege or university funds. (page 13) No data is cited anywhere i... stantiate this. Studies conducted by NCCPA and ACP over ma... that most college publications rely on several sources of incom... duces considerable revenue for most college newspapers. (S... than $100,000 annually.) Actually allocations from student activ... the equivalent of the commercial newspaper's subscriptions, ... part of most campus newspaper income. Several campus new... siderable income from job printing as do commercial newsp... lieves campus newspapers do not compete in the market place. ... mercial newspapers do, but fails to point out that the number o... ted States with competing commercial newspapers has dwind... number.

One of the report's big problems comes from saying such thin... the publisher of a newspaper will influence the publication, wh... be an institution, a college or university official, a student-fa... board or a private individual" on page 13, but on page 64 the ... clear, however, that the university administration is not legal... the campus newspaper."

Duscha proposes that three basic ways to operate a campus... and almost immediately lists three additional ways. (pages 13... are many, many ways to operate commercial newspapers an... pers. He reports that the trend in recent years has been to cut... colleges and newspapers. He offers no data to substantiate th... careful study conducted during the last two years by NCCPA... such trend exists. Data will be presented subsequently. Dusc... the typical adviser simply does not fit the actual situation ... throughout the nation. He presents no data to validate hi... NCCPA report will submit data that will present a quite diffe... lege publications advisers.

When Duscha attempts to describe his category two of th... lapses into unsubstantiated deduction. His description of the ... tion board is not universally or generally followed. He believ... versity financing, and contends it is a vague system causing ... campus press. The least vague operation of colleges and un... handling money. Budgeting, expending funds, allocating fun...

...ication, "The Campus Press: Freedom and
to make a few points absolutely clear. First, I do not
ular form of student press, "independent" or
y, not every college would want, or could afford, to
ess from institutional support and functions. I have
the form and legal status of several types of student
'advocating" any of them.

ver, that institutions do, and continue to, support and
cations. This is due to my feeling that these forms of
and extra-curricularly—constitute a valuable
udent and provide a generally useful forum for the
rongly advocate that whatever publication structure
n institution and its students—that decision being
that the decision be clearly spelled out and not later
arrogated by either party. Thirdly, I believe that
student publications on the alleged grounds of libel,
re chiefly illusory, since the legal grounds for these
fficult to meet. The easiest to meet, of course, is
ent University of Missouri case indicates that even
early impossible to meet under normal publishing
would like to suggest that the most successful ap-
ress problems—one at least as viable as "in-
and mature dealing. Because college journals and
treated as miniatures of the real thing, they have
the matter was approached in a more mature and
y the institution, I believe college journalists would

has disassociated himself from the conclusions of
scha is responsible for the myths created under the
ociation of State Colleges and Universities.

of the booklet clearly depicts total negation of the
eview. And the newspaper examples Duscha calls
ven he contradicts himself.
ents of fact, lack of evidence, and a series of monu-
s make the book both comical and dangerous. The
strators and others might seriously consider follow-

ld soon descend on such trusting persons who might
right for their campus press. Be cautious!

or these reasons:

d weekly newspapers should serve a diverse reader-
than an "elite" one (page 7)—whatever that may
ewspapers serving special audiences; they include
press, the black press, etc. The Christian Science
s, and the Wall Street Journal all appear frequently
ch is deliberately edited to appeal to a special audi-
well. The Chronicle of Higher Education serves an

American press seem dominant to Duscha: serving a
ling. (page 7) Really there are others: promoting or
publishing the news, entertaining readers, comment-
making money.
aving partisan views are generally restricted to small
papers in the 19th century were. (page 7) Actually
ns depend upon urban concentrations of population
20th Century.
tive news report came toward the end of the 19th Cen-
ring sense of professional commitment on the part of
ha contends, however, that newspapers watered down
rge audience appeal by publishing nothing that would

be somewhat dismayed to learn from Duscha that it
motivated news service agency. (page 7) United Press
ney—not political heros. Indeed, one of the heroic sto-
n is the rise of cooperative news gathering based on
the Gallaghers, and the Howards.
news reporting did not start early in the 20th Centu-
aniel DeFoe, the father of journalism. But perhaps
urnal of the Plague Years." And Lincoln Steffens did
ess. He did not say, "Go West, Young Man" or even
ed."
ver that newspapers simply reported what was being
e or controversy, leaving the bewildered reader to
8) Is this bad? Duscha apparently believes so.
where. The trend toward a monopoly press began by
hen Benjamin Franklin became a colonial publishing
provided rating services and a magazine.

It may be true that the earliest campus publications depended upon advertising and subscriptions. Some were produced outside the purview of the university; others were not.

Colleges and universities found that economical and stable financing of a host of activities could be accomplished with a low, universal student activity fee. If such a fee were established, students could have reasonably good student publications; if such a fee were not used, many colleges simply could not have publications. About 75 per cent of the nation's colleges, big or small, public or private, found this system of financing student publications most practical, so it is the standard way of maintaining publications. (page 10) Many students have fought as valiantly to establish and maintain this plan just as others have opposed it. The plan was never established as a method of controlling the student press; it is generally considered as a sensible, practical, and economical way to provide student publications.

Duscha believes colleges set up publication boards primarily to oversee the student press. (page 10) Actually the purpose of a publications board should be to help students produce reasonably good publications. If "oversee" means this, Duscha is correct; if "oversee" means "control," Duscha has painted a distorted picture of university motivations.

When Duscha attempts an explanation of what is expected of the campus press, he permeates his analysis with repressive viewpoints. He believes boards of trustees require that student publications reflect the board members' views of society and morality. He thinks presidents expect the campus press to speak well of administrators. He thinks student journalists are crusade oriented. Student readers, he reports, have ambivalent attitudes toward the editor's concept of the paper's purpose. (pages 11-12) (This probably means student readers really don't give a damn about the paper.) He believes faculty members expect the paper to protect their jobs. He believes the paper is a bulletin board. He believes journalism faculty want the paper to be a controlled laboratory tool. He thinks off-campus persons systematically read the paper to evaluate the university. He believes university critics use the paper as raw material for attacks on the university.

It may be true that some people might believe these things. But Duscha's report can stand merely as rhetoric since he nowhere presents any substantiating data to corroborate these rather sarcastic comments. Indeed, a longer discussion could be written reversing their thrust to propose a much more positive, understanding attitude wherein each of the groups mentioned above would enthusiastically support a free and uninhibited campus press. This report will deal with some such information later on.

Duscha attempts an analogy in which he proposes that the campus press should be much more like the commercial press. He believes that campus newspapers rely for almost all of their funds on student activity fees or direct grants from college or university funds. (page 13) No data is cited anywhere in the report to substantiate this. Studies conducted by NCCPA and ACP over many years indicate that most college publications rely on several sources of income. Advertising produces considerable revenue for most college newspapers. (Several gross more than $100,000 annually.) Actually allocations from student activity fees, which are the equivalent of the commercial newspaper's subscriptions, constitute only a part of most campus newspaper income. Several campus newspapers have considerable income from job printing as do commercial newspapers. Duscha believes campus newspapers do not compete in the market place. He acts as if commercial newspapers do, but fails to point out that the number of cities in the United States with competing commercial newspapers has dwindled to only a small number.

One of the report's big problems comes from saying such things as "Whoever is the publisher of a newspaper will influence the publication, whether the publisher be an institution, a college or university official, a student-faculty publications board or a private individual" on page 13, but on page 64 the report says, "It is clear, however, that the university administration is not legally the publisher of the campus newspaper."

Duscha proposes that three basic ways to operate a campus newspaper exist, and almost immediately lists three additional ways. (pages 13-14) Actually there are many, many ways to operate commercial newspapers and campus newspapers. He reports that the trend in recent years has been to cut close ties between colleges and newspapers. He offers no data to substantiate this. A thorough and careful study conducted during the last two years by NCCPA indicates that no such trend exists. Data will be presented subsequently. Duscha's description of the typical adviser simply does not fit the actual situation found in colleges throughout the nation. He presents no data to validate his description. This NCCPA report will submit data that will present a quite different picture of college publications advisers.

When Duscha attempts to describe his category two of the campus press, he lapses into unsubstantiated deduction. His description of the work of the publication board is not universally or generally followed. He believes boards follow university financing, and contends it is a vague system causing most problems of the campus press. The least vague operation of colleges and universities pertains to handling money. Budgeting, expending funds, allocating funds is done carefully

and in a business-like fashion. No vagueness is involved. Colleges and universities have not been able for some time to assure publications enough money to make up the difference between publis. ing costs and advertising revenue. (page 15) There is nothing easy about financing student publications. Duscha conveniently advances his thesis by calling student activity fee allocations as lump sum grants instead of as subscriptions. He even manages to designate "bulk subscriptions" as being different and better than student fee allocations. At no point does he present any data substantiating his views nor indicating that student editors live in an atmosphere of control, domination, intimidation, or tyranny when his paper receives an allocation from student fees. He has no data to support his view that the combination of a student publications board-student fee allocation is a hypocritical claim of a free press when really that press is controlled.

He glibly reports on page 16 that "as long as the newspaper is financed in part by university funds or student activity fees which must be paid by all the students, and are collected by the college or university, the institution is responsible for what is in the newspaper, regardless of disclaimers to the contrary. But his colleague Fische presents clear and complete data indicating that there is no legal basis for such a contention. (pages 60-109)

Duscha becomes eloquent in saying "a newspaper can be truly free only when it is supported voluntarily by readers and advertisers. It cannot have genuine freedom if it is subsidized either directly from university funds or indirectly through student activity funds, he says. A subsidized student press is by no means the same as a truly free, unsubsidized press; with subsidies, come strings and controls, he warns. (page 16) But his eloquence is only warning. None of these dire problems come automatically and few exist in most colleges. Duscha has no data to validate his eloquence; data to be presented by the NCCPA study is sufficient to form an informed judgment.

If Duscha's category of indirect subsidy is followed logically, very few commercial papers could claim independence since they do enjoy low, second-class matter mail rates and forced legal advertising income.

Duscha asks that the campus press immediately becomes totally and genuinely independent. He apparently believes that if no university money is involved that the paper becomes independent; considerable evidence exists that this is not automatically true. He believes that incorporation in some way indicates independence; this is untrue. He believes selling subscriptions generates valuable income, but fails to point out that 90 per cent or more of subscription income may be needed to sell, fulfill, service, account for, and maintain the subscriptions. And he finally believes and seriously proposes that the campus press be licensed by the university, a system in vogue in England and the colonies prior to the American revolution.

Publick Occurences, the first newspaper attempted in the colonies, did not have a license and was throttled when its first issue appeared. The **Boston Newsletter**, the second attempt, was licensed and published by authority. It was a dull and flabby offering. (page 18) The Stamp Act was a licensing plan that led rather directly to the American Revolution, which in turn led to the freedom of the press guarantee which in turn means no licensing of newspapers. More will be said about this licensing proposal later.

In outlining an ideal campus newspaper Duscha does not explain any reasons for his suggestions. After reading pages 18 and 19, the reader could well ask:

Why should the student newspaper reflect the diverse views of students, faculty members, and administrators? Why should the points of view of administrators and students alike be reported? Why should the paper be expected to reflect in depth what is happening on and off campus when it concerns students? How do editors really know when they are fair and honest? How can reporting be responsible? How can professional guidelines make reporters responsible? Why should the paper take editorial stands on campus, community, national, and world issues? Why shouldn't the news columns reflect opinions of the newspaper? What happens if the newspaper refuses to follow any of these ideas? What if the student staff thinks they are foolish pap? Why should student newspapers be asked to do such things when no such pressure or requirement is expected of the commercial press? Obviously, if the campus press is genuinely and totally independent the university has absolutely no business of mentioning any of these matters to the staff. Duscha is out-of-order even bringing up such subjects if he really believes the campus press should be independent. If on the other hand, the university is willing to help students learn about journalism, perhaps some discussion would be appropriate. But any system allowing for such discussion would clearly destroy anything called total independence. It is interesting to note that any college newspaper currently being published in the United States could do everything Duscha suggests a good community paper should do with little difficulty or restraint. And almost all of them can also serve as a journal of wild, undisciplined, unpopular, and anti-establishment opinions with little fear of censure by students, administrators, boards, or patrons **if they know how to do it!** For a brief period an unskilled and so-called underground press (which didn't know how to do it) was worrisome. But that fad seemingly has passed and is now filed beside other dead sub-

house organ not involving students.

A serious doubt about the genuineness of the independent campus press must arise. Not c censing the campus press, but it urges the co to threaten a recalcitrant staff with ad cancell discontinuance of student fee allocations. Ar press council, a highly controversial agency agency "to help make certain that the student est possible journalistic standards and is doin interpreting campus news." (page 38) Even established intends to be a friendly, low-key, the commercial press. It cannot, nor does it in press does anything.

Thomas Fischer utilized the second half of on aspects of the campus press. His work cou ted a handy listing of some of the legal cases task was somewhat confusing to him since the gates virtually every contention that Duscha his "independent" campus press. By law ever Duscha for an "independent" press now belon publication currently being published in the U doesn't make this clear the fourteenth one

Here are a series of statements made by lowed by Duscha is invalid:

No substantial legal distinction between the of the press-at-large has been discovered in re (Cases cited bear this out.)

A public institution will not be protected in th tions, although it insists that they are house or dence reveals that these publications have no or managed according to the models discussed

At this writing it is fairly well established th gally the "publisher" of the student publicatio censor or unduly influence the contents of thos ly. (page 63)

It does mean, however, that a university can a campus newspaper or other publication wh student expression. (page 63)

It is clear, however, that the university adm lisher" of the campus newspaper. (page 64)

"...The Internal Revenue Service stated th opinion on political and legislative matters... feature of legitimate student newspapers." T jeopardize their tax exempt status by endors

It might be noted here that censorship in an the courts. (page 68)

It should be perfectly clear from the foreg which sponsor student publications (not "house and not unsponsored student publications whi tions), must be "even-handed" in their treatm personnel, and keep "hands off" with respect t least insofar as that censorship is not necessar (rare almost to the point of non-existence) an scription of the institution. (page 70)

The type of support and supervision supplied so long as it is not applied in a discriminatory vice. (pages 70-71)

As to the case law concerning a university's in a student article—as distinguished from th sparse indeed. No cases have been found. (pag

But, Fischer still urges that the paper contai ability. (page 80)

He has not found a single instance in which a ly or criminally in the highest state or federal c

This evaluation of the Duscha-AASCU book such as these:

John Behrens of Utica College of Sycamore chives of the student press for the National Co ers. "Duscha's publication, 'The Campus Pre lightweight reports hurried into print to prov he says. "The NCCPA has the only known stu court briefs on virtually every court case in three studies have been done with ample fundi

ke fashion. No vagueness is involved. Colleges and universities for some time to assure publications enough money to make up een publishing costs and advertising revenue. (page 15) There out financing student publications. Duscha conveniently ad- calling student activity fee allocations as lump sum grants in- tions. He even manages to designate "bulk subscriptions" as better than student fee allocations. At no point does he present ating his views nor indicating that student editors live in an at- ol, domination, intimidation, or tyranny when his paper re- n from student fees. He has no data to support his view that the tudent publications board-student fee allocation is a hypocriti- ress when really that press is controlled.

on page 16 that "as long as the newspaper is financed in part s or student activity fees which must be paid by all the students, by the college or university, the institution is responsible for spaper, regardless of disclaimers to the contrary. But his col- esents clear and complete data indicating that there is no legal ontention. (pages 60-109)

eloquent in saying "a newspaper can be truly free only when it tarily by readers and advertisers. It cannot have genuine free- ized either directly from university funds or indirectly through unds, he says. A subsidized student press is by no means the ree, unsubsidized press; with subsidies, come strings and con- page 16) But his eloquence is only warning. None of these dire tomatically and few exist in most colleges. Duscha has no data quence; data to be presented by the NCCPA study is sufficient to d judgment.

egory of indirect subsidy is followed logically, very few commer- claim independence since they do enjoy low, second-class mat- nd forced legal advertising income.

at the campus press immediately becomes totally and genuinely apparently believes that if no university money is involved that es independent; considerable evidence exists that this is not au- He believes that incorporation in some way indicates indepen- true. He believes selling subscriptions generates valuable in- point out that 90 per cent or more of subscription income may be fill, service, account for, and maintain the subscriptions. And he nd seriously proposes that the campus press be licensed by the em in vogue in England and the colonies prior to the American

nces, the first newspaper attempted in the colonies, did not have throttled when its first issue appeared. The **Boston Newsletter**, pt, was licensed and published by authority. It was a dull and page 18) The Stamp Act was a licensing plan that led rather di- rican Revolution, which in turn led to the freedom of the press in turn means no licensing of newspapers. More will be said ing proposal later.

ideal campus newspaper Duscha does not explain any reasons ns. After reading pages 18 and 19, the reader could well ask: student newspaper reflect the diverse views of students, faculty dministrators? Why should the points of view of administrators ke be reported? Why should the paper be expected to reflect in pening on and off campus when it concerns students? How do ed- when they are fair and honest? How can reporting be responsi- rofessional guidelines make reporters responsible? Why should ditorial stands on campus, community, national, and world is- dn't the news columns reflect opinions of the newspaper? What wspaper refuses to follow any of these ideas? What if the student are foolish pap? Why should student newspapers be asked to do no such pressure or requirement is expected of the commercial , if the campus press is genuinely and totally independent the bsolutely no business of mentioning any of these matters to the ut-of-order even bringing up such subjects if he really believes s should be independent. If on the other hand, the university is udents learn about journalism, perhaps some discussion would be any system allowing for such discussion would clearly destroy otal independence. It is interesting to note that any college news- being published in the United States could do everything Duscha community paper should do with little difficulty or restraint. And m can also serve as a journal of wild, undisciplined, unpopular, hment opinions with little fear of censure by students, adminis- patrons if they know how to do it! For a brief period an un- house organ not involving students.

A serious doubt about the genuineness of the report's commitment to a free and independent campus press must arise. Not only does the report recommend licensing the campus press, but it urges the college to become a major advertiser to threaten a recalcitrant staff with ad cancellations. The report urges immediate discontinuance of student fee allocations. And it is willing to create a campus press council, a highly controversial agency in professional journalism, as an agency "to help make certain that the student newspaper is adhering to the highest possible journalistic standards and is doing a responsible job of reporting and interpreting campus news." (page 38) Even the national press council recently established intends to be a friendly, low-key, advisory body to some elements of the commercial press. It cannot, nor does it intend to try, to make certain that the press does anything.

Thomas Fischer utilized the second half of the booklet to review laws touching on aspects of the campus press. His work could be helpful since he has accumulated a handy listing of some of the legal cases involving student publications. His task was somewhat confusing to him since the weight of his part of the booklet negates virtually every contention that Duscha presents to extol the desirability of his "independent" campus press. By law every advantage and right proposed by Duscha for an "independent" press now belong to each and every campus student publication currently being published in the United States. If the first amendment doesn't make this clear the fourteenth one does.

Here are a series of statements made by Fischer that indicate the thesis followed by Duscha is invalid:

No substantial legal distinction between the status of the campus press and that of the press-at-large has been discovered in researching this issue. (pages 55-56) (Cases cited bear this out.)

A public institution will not be protected in the censorship of its student publications, although it insists that they are house organs or teaching vehicles, if the evidence reveals that these publications have not been restricted to these functions or managed according to the models discussed... (pages 61-62)

At this writing it is fairly well established that a college or university is not legally the "publisher" of the student publications which it sponsors, and may not censor or unduly influence the contents of those publications, directly or indirectly. (page 63)

It does mean, however, that a university cannot assume censorship power over a campus newspaper or other publication which is ostensibly a free medium of student expression. (page 63)

It is clear, however, that the university administration is not legally the "publisher" of the campus newspaper. (page 64)

"...The Internal Revenue Service stated that "(the) expression of editorial opinion on political and legislative matters...would...appear to be an accepted feature of legitimate student newspapers." Thus student newspapers would not jeopardize their tax exempt status by endorsing political candidates. (page 65)

It might be noted here that censorship in any form is equally reprehensible to the courts. (page 68)

It should be perfectly clear from the foregoing that educational institutions which sponsor student publications (not "house organs" or "laboratory models," and not unsponsored student publications which are independent of the institutions), must be "even-handed" in their treatment of these publications and their personnel, and keep "hands off" with respect to censorship, direct or indirect, at least insofar as that censorship is not necessary to avoid legal libel and obscenity (rare almost to the point of non-existence) and (or) material....substantial description of the institution. (page 70)

The type of support and supervision supplied by the university is unimportant, so long as it is not applied in a discriminatory fashion or used as a censorship device. (pages 70-71)

As to the case law concerning a university's liability for defamation contained in a student article—as distinguished from the student's liability therefor—it is sparse indeed. No cases have been found. (page 79)

But, Fischer still urges that the paper contain a disclaimer of the university's liability. (page 80)

He has not found a single instance in which a campus newspaper was sued civilly or criminally in the highest state or federal courts. (page 109)

This evaluation of the Duscha-AASCU booklet can be amplified by statements such as these:

John Behrens of Utica College of Sycamore University maintains extensive archives of the student press for the National Council of College Publication Advisers. "Duscha's publication, 'The Campus Press,' is one of a growing number of lightweight reports hurried into print to provide so-called significant findings," he says. "The NCCPA has the only known student press archives with complete court briefs on virtually every court case involving the student press and yet

cial papers could claim independence since they do enjoy low, second-class matter mail rates and forced legal advertising income.

Duscha asks that the campus press immediately becomes totally and genuinely independent. He apparently believes that if no university money is involved that the paper becomes independent; considerable evidence exists that this is not automatically true. He believes that incorporation in some way indicates independence; this is untrue. He believes selling subscriptions generates valuable income, but fails to point out that 90 per cent or more of subscription income may be needed to sell, fulfill, service, account for, and maintain the subscriptions. And he finally believes and seriously proposes that the campus press be licensed by the university, a system in vogue in England and the colonies prior to the American revolution.

Publick Occurences, the first newspaper attempted in the colonies, did not have a license and was throttled when its first issue appeared. The **Boston Newsletter**, the second attempt, was licensed and published by authority. It was a dull and flabby offering. (page 18) The Stamp Act was a licensing plan that led rather directly to the American Revolution, which in turn led to the freedom of the press guarantee which in turn means no licensing of newspapers. More will be said about this licensing proposal later.

In outlining an ideal campus newspaper Duscha does not explain any reasons for his suggestions. After reading pages 18 and 19, the reader could well ask:

Why should the student newspaper reflect the diverse views of students, faculty members, and administrators? Why should the points of view of administrators and students alike be reported? Why should the paper be expected to reflect in depth what is happening on and off campus when it concerns students? How do editors really know when they are fair and honest? How can reporting be responsible? How can professional guidelines make reporters responsible? Why should the paper take editorial stands on campus, community, national, and world issues? Why shouldn't the news columns reflect opinions of the newspaper? What happens if the newspaper refuses to follow any of these ideas? What if the student staff thinks they are foolish pap? Why should student newspapers be asked to do such things when no such pressure or requirement is expected of the commercial press? Obviously, if the campus press is genuinely and totally independent the university has absolutely no business of mentioning any of these matters to the staff. Duscha is out-of-order even bringing up such subjects if he really believes the campus press should be independent. If on the other hand, the university is willing to help students learn about journalism, perhaps some discussion would be appropriate. But any system allowing for such discussion would clearly destroy anything called total independence. It is interesting to note that any college newspaper currently being published in the United States could do everything Duscha suggests a good community paper should do with little difficulty or restraint. And almost all of them can also serve as a journal of wild, undisciplined, unpopular, and anti-establishment opinions with little fear of censure by students, administrators, boards, or patrons if they know how to do it! For a brief period an unskilled and so-called underground press (which didn't know how to do it) was worrisome. But that fad seemingly has passed and is now filed beside other dead publishing ventures such as the humor magazine. Deaths of such fads occur because of a lack of steam, not because of administrative action which probably builds steam pressure anyhow.

Duscha is convinced that a strong trend toward campus independence is occurring and abuilding to a flood for the 1970s. (page 21) He presents no evidence of this but only bases his view on hopes and contentions. He does attempt some case studies. These include the University of California at Berkeley, the **Stanford Daily**, the **Daily Emerald** of the University of Oregon, the University of Florida **Alligator**, the Columbia **Daily Spectator**, and the University of Maryland's **Diamondback**. He drops the names of Purdue University, Illinois University, Kentucky University, Florida State University, Arkansas University, Michigan University, Harvard University, and Yale University as places where additional case studies could be made. Duscha's findings and philosophies are based on information from six universities, none of which are typical of colleges and universities generally. Perhaps his thesis would have been strengthened if his report could carry data from the other eight universities he mentions. This is only a perhaps. The report promulgated by Duscha and the AASCU actually has little merit. It does not report or interpret accurately the situations in its six cases. It does not reflect even remotely the actual status of the campus press in the United States. Chapter two of this report goes into great detail to examine the myths of independence to which Duscha has hitched the AASCU.

Duscha is willing to skip over the severe need to have widely distributed communications media on campuses, he is willing to forget that advertising sales and rates are both based on stable circulation and readership. (page 37) He is willing to speculate that totally independent college papers make for more responsible journalism than do papers related to the university. He even wants advertisers to pressure financially-weak independent papers to impose inhibitions on their content, to agree with the advertiser. He calls this maturity; others have called it prostitution. (page 38) He is willing to use student activity money to produce a

A public institution will not be protected in the c
tions, although it insists that they are house organs
dence reveals that these publications have not bee
or managed according to the models discussed... (p

At this writing it is fairly well established that a
gally the "publisher" of the student publications w
censor or unduly influence the contents of those pu
ly. (page 63)

It does mean, however, that a university cannot
a campus newspaper or other publication which i
student expression. (page 63)

It is clear, however, that the university administ
lisher" of the campus newspaper. (page 64)

"...The Internal Revenue Service stated that
opinion on political and legislative matters...wou
feature of legitimate student newspapers." Thus
jeopardize their tax exempt status by endorsing

It might be noted here that censorship in any fo
the courts. (page 68)

It should be perfectly clear from the foregoing
which sponsor student publications (not "house org
and not unsponsored student publications which a
tions), must be "even-handed" in their treatment
personnel, and keep "hands off" with respect to ce
least insofar as that censorship is not necessary to
(rare almost to the point of non-existence) and (
scription of the institution. (page 70)

The type of support and supervision supplied by
so long as it is not applied in a discriminatory fash
vice. (pages 70-71)

As to the case law concerning a university's liab
in a student article—as distinguished from the st
sparse indeed. No cases have been found. (page 79)

But, Fischer still urges that the paper contain a d
ability. (page 80)

He has not found a single instance in which a cam
ly or criminally in the highest state or federal court

This evaluation of the Duscha-AASCU booklet
such as these:

John Behrens of Utica College of Sycamore Univ
chives of the student press for the National Council
ers. "Duscha's publication, 'The Campus Press,'
lightweight reports hurried into print to provide
he says. "The NCCPA has the only known studen
court briefs on virtually every court case involv
three studies have been done with ample funding a
al and worse yet, none of the three have touched
findings sufficiently valid in my opinion," Behre

Melvin Mencher, a Columbia University journ
Duscha-AASCU report in these excerpts from a r
issue of the **College Press Review**. (10)

> The courts over the past half-dozen ye
> favor of student freedom. Today, it is cle
> legally the publisher of the campus newsp
> censored, student editors cannot be su
> writings and the courts' rulings of libel a
> commercial press apply to the college pr
>
> In short, a college president or regent
> college newspaper published on a state-sup
> Nixon has over the **Washington Post**.
>
> This could have been seen as an opportu
> Since the university seemingly must be
> control, the reasonable expectation would
> relationship that would be mutually enric
> essential adversary relationship between
>
> Instead, some universities are reacting t
> divorce. They want to divest themselves of
>
> The device they have discovered is finan
> arrangement, the newspaper is no longe
> student activity fee. Newspaper offices are
> campus, the newspaper pays for everythin
>
> A handful of newspapers have operated
> most of them in the Ivy League and on larg
> financially independent for many years, a
> within the past few years, usually aft
> ministrations.

laim independence since they do enjoy low, second-class mat-
forced legal advertising income.

the campus press immediately becomes totally and genuinely
parently believes that if no university money is involved that
independent; considerable evidence exists that this is not au-
e believes that incorporation in some way indicates indepen-
ue. He believes selling subscriptions generates valuable in-
oint out that 90 per cent or more of subscription income may be
ll, service, account for, and maintain the subscriptions. And he
d seriously proposes that the campus press be licensed by the
m in vogue in England and the colonies prior to the American

ces, the first newspaper attempted in the colonies, did not have
hrottled when its first issue appeared. The **Boston Newsletter**,
, was licensed and published by authority. It was a dull and
age 18) The Stamp Act was a licensing plan that led rather di-
ican Revolution, which in turn led to the freedom of the press
n turn means no licensing of newspapers. More will be said
g proposal later.

deal campus newspaper Duscha does not explain any reasons
. After reading pages 18 and 19, the reader could well ask:
tudent newspaper reflect the diverse views of students, faculty
ministrators? Why should the points of view of administrators
be reported? Why should the paper be expected to reflect in
ening on and off campus when it concerns students? How do ed-
hen they are fair and honest? How can reporting be responsi-
fessional guidelines make reporters responsible? Why should
itorial stands on campus, community, national, and world is-
n't the news columns reflect opinions of the newspaper? What
spaper refuses to follow any of these ideas? What if the student
re foolish pap? Why should student newspapers be asked to do
o such pressure or requirement is expected of the commercial
if the campus press is genuinely and totally independent the
olutely no business of mentioning any of these matters to the
t-of-order even bringing up such subjects if he really believes
should be independent. If on the other hand, the university is
ents learn about journalism, perhaps some discussion would be
ny system allowing for such discussion would clearly destroy
al independence. It is interesting to note that any college news-
ing published in the United States could do everything Duscha
mmunity paper should do with little difficulty or restraint. And
can also serve as a journal of wild, undisciplined, unpopular,
ment opinions with little fear of censure by students, adminis-
patrons **if they know how to do it!** For a brief period an un-
d underground press (which didn't know how to do it) was wor-
d seemingly has passed and is now filed beside other dead pub-
ch as the humor magazine. Deaths of such fads occur because
, not because of administrative action which probably builds
nyhow.

ced that a strong trend toward campus independence is occur-
to a flood for the 1970s. (page 21) He presents no evidence of
his view on hopes and contentions. He does attempt some case
ude the University of California at Berkeley, the **Stanford Dai-**
ald of the University of Oregon, the University of Florida **Alli-**
a Daily Spectator, and the University of Maryland's **Diamond-**
e names of Purdue University, Illinois University, Kentucky
a State University, Arkansas University, Michigan University,
y, and Yale University as places where additional case studies
scha's findings and philosophies are based on information from
ne of which are typical of colleges and universities generally.
would have been strengthened if his report could carry data
nt universities he mentions. This is only a perhaps. The report
uscha and the AASCU actually has little merit. It does not re-
ccurately the situations in its six cases. It does not reflect even
l status of the campus press in the United States. Chapter two
into great detail to examine the myths of independence to
hitched the AASCU.

to skip over the severe need to have widely distributed com-
on campuses, he is willing to forget that advertising sales and
d on stable circulation and readership. (page 37) He is willing
otally independent college papers make for more responsible
papers related to the university. He even wants advertisers to
y-weak independent papers to impose inhibitions on their con-
the advertiser. He calls this maturity; others have called it
38) He is willing to use student activity money to produce a

A public institution will not be protected in the censorship of its student publications, although it insists that they are house organs or teaching vehicles, if the evidence reveals that these publications have not been restricted to these functions or managed according to the models discussed... (pages 61-62)

At this writing it is fairly well established that a college or university is not legally the "publisher" of the student publications which it sponsors, and may not censor or unduly influence the contents of those publications, directly or indirectly. (page 63)

It does mean, however, that a university cannot assume censorship power over a campus newspaper or other publication which is ostensibly a free medium of student expression. (page 63)

It is clear, however, that the university administration is not legally the "publisher" of the campus newspaper. (page 64)

"...The Internal Revenue Service stated that "(the) expression of editorial opinion on political and legislative matters...would...appear to be an accepted feature of legitimate student newspapers." Thus student newspapers would not jeopardize their tax exempt status by endorsing political candidates. (page 65)

It might be noted here that censorship in any form is equally reprehensible to the courts. (page 68)

It should be perfectly clear from the foregoing that educational institutions which sponsor student publications (not "house organs" or "laboratory models," and not unsponsored student publications which are independent of the institutions), must be "even-handed" in their treatment of these publications and their personnel, and keep "hands off" with respect to censorship, direct or indirect, at least insofar as that censorship is not necessary to avoid legal libel and obscenity (rare almost to the point of non-existence) and (or) material....substantial description of the institution. (page 70)

The type of support and supervision supplied by the university is unimportant, so long as it is not applied in a discriminatory fashion or used as a censorship device. (pages 70-71)

As to the case law concerning a university's liability for defamation contained in a student article—as distinguished from the student's liability therefor—it is sparse indeed. No cases have been found. (page 79)

But, Fischer still urges that the paper contain a disclaimer of the university's liability. (page 80)

He has not found a single instance in which a campus newspaper was sued civilly or criminally in the highest state or federal courts. (page 109)

This evaluation of the Duscha-AASCU booklet can be amplified by statements such as these:

John Behrens of Utica College of Sycamore University maintains extensive archives of the student press for the National Council of College Publication Advisers. "Duscha's publication, 'The Campus Press,' is one of a growing number of lightweight reports hurried into print to provide so-called significant findings," he says. "The NCCPA has the only known student press archives with complete court briefs on virtually every court case involving the student press and yet three studies have been done with ample funding and not one has used our material and worse yet, none of the three have touched enough material to make the findings sufficiently valid in my opinion," Behrens says.

Melvin Mencher, a Columbia University journalism professor, evaluated the Duscha-AASCU report in these excerpts from a review published in the autumn issue of the **College Press Review**. (10)

> The courts over the past half-dozen years have consistently ruled in favor of student freedom. Today, it is clear that: The university is not legally the publisher of the campus newspaper, the newspaper cannot be censored, student editors cannot be summarily dismissed for their writings and the courts' rulings of libel and obscenity for the general, commercial press apply to the college press also.
>
> In short, a college president or regent has no more power over the college newspaper published on a state-supported campus than President Nixon has over the **Washington Post**.
>
> This could have been seen as an opportunity to strike a new beginning. Since the university seemingly must be host to an organism it cannot control, the reasonable expectation would be for a search to seek a new relationship that would be mutually enriching while still recognizing the essential adversary relationship between press and power.
>
> Instead, some universities are reacting to the new freedom by seeking a divorce. They want to divest themselves of their campus newspapers.
>
> The device they have discovered is financial independence. Under this arrangement, the newspaper is no longer financed through subsidy or student activity fee. Newspaper offices are off-campus. When they are on-campus, the newspaper pays for everything: rent, utilities, maintenance.
>
> A handful of newspapers have operated under financial independence, most of them in the Ivy League and on large campuses. Several have been financially independent for many years, and a few have taken this step within the past few years, usually after friction with campus administrations.

Although the recent move toward this type of "independence" has been the consequence of conflict, the language of those advocating "independence" has been couched in Jeffersonian terms intended to obfuscate what is essentially a pragmatic step for the college.

Actually, "independence" is an impossibility for the great bulk of campus newspapers. There is simply not enough local advertising to sustain a quality publication in 90 per cent of the college communities.

The sale of subscriptions would add little to income, if not cut advertising revenue since the newspaper could deliver only half to a third the readers it did with free circulation, or circulation paid for by the student activity fee.

Even in large communities, newspapers will find it tough going, as the **Daily Californian** at the University of California at Berkeley learned after it became independent under pressure from the regents.

The **Californian** discovered it had to run great gobs of advertising to stay in business. "Independence" may give some newspapers the privilege of becoming advertising throwaways.

Against this background, a study of the campus press sponsored by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities might have been expected to strike new ground, to take that step that could lead to an exciting new relationship between university and newspaper.

Here were a prestigious national educational organization, generous financing from the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation, and talented investigators. Unfortunately, the result of this—**The Campus Press**—sets off on no new voyages of discovery.

Instead, it restates much of what has been said about the campus press. And its proposal for the basic journalist-institution relationship is the "independent" newspaper, a suggestion made in more guarded form some years ago in a study sponsored by the American Council on Education.

This new study consists of two sections, "The Campus Press" by Julius Duscha, and "The Law and the Campus Press" by Thomas C. Fischer.

Yet Duscha would throw the campus press to the whims and pressures of the marketplace. His prescription for "independence" means reliance on the advertiser, that fellow who wants to appeal to the mass market.

Few student editors conceive of their newspapers as being designed for the "mass audience." They do distinguish between the commercial press and the college press, a distinction **The Campus Press** fails to make, in part because of scant research, in part because to do so would invalidate the thesis of the study.

Student journalists consistently describe their kind of journalism as the "journalism of conscience." This is closer to the journalism Duscha obviously admires than the journalism he advocates for the campus press.

Duscha gives us no information about the influence of advertisers on the campus press, information available through interviewing, polling, or simply reading the literature on the campus press.

Few respectable critics of the press—collegiate or commercial—would use "dollars and cents" as a criterion for assessing a newspaper's quality.

Duscha certainly would not. Sober men, good and true, often lose their perspective when the campus press is discussed.

This dollars and cents approach leads Duscha to suggest that the campus newspaper be sold rather than distributed freely, because although paid circulation will mean "a considerably smaller circulation,...facing the test of the marketplace every day the student editors will usually be forced to turn out a far better paper than if their product relies solely on advertising and is given away daily."

There is no proof that paid-circulation campus newspapers are any "better" than those distributed free to all on the campus. Circulation usually falls off when a newspaper goes from free to paid, as Duscha says.

But interviews with editors would have shown that many oppose reaching only the third to half the students on the campus that the paid-circulation newspaper goes to. This newspaper is hardly an effective force on the campus, they claim.

The Campus Press uses the word "independent" in a dollars and cents meaning. The independent newspaper is the one that is on its own financially. The most commonly accepted definition of independence in describing newspapers refers to its news and editorial policy.

There are many subsidized campus newspapers that are truly independent in their news and commentary, and there are many "independent" commercial newspapers whose heart, circumscribed by partisan and (or) financial inte obviously knows.

Since the evidence shows that few campus newsp free play of the marketplace—which Duscha recog half-way state between financial independence and the purpose of this drive to "independence"?

The ostensible reason, the one given in the study, is removes the institution from responsibility for the st college can always point out that the publication is on

But it can do that already by pointing to various state that the university is not legally the publisher, over campus newspapers. Moreover, Duscha reco sities "license" these "independent" newspapers, technique designed to quiet rancorous legislator regents.

The actual reason for the movement toward ind examination of the case studies Duscha presents, i "independence" merely is a device to rid the ca dependent, critical voice.

The second section of **The Campus Press** is the n two. It is an extensive examination of court cases press that demonstrates conclusively, again, that th of the restraints that too many advisers, admin members of governing bodies, and others would ignorance or design.

The Campus Press serves no useful purpose becau has not been said, frequently. Worse, it misses an beyond the present.

Perhaps it is time to recognize that the campus p the commercial press, that it is part of an educatio that its very differences should be cherished and cul the commercial press profits from the explorations of the campus press.

There are many questions that must be explore press is tossed into the marketplace, to drift aimles reduce its readers to the same malaise that afflicts mercial press.

Some of these questions that **The Campus Press** are:

What is the nature of subsidy in the educational i and sociology instructors, if students and the educat are subsidized, why not the campus newspaper?

Does subsidy compromise freedom?

Is advertising pressure less pernicious than univ tivity fee funding?

Should the student press be encouraged to remain

Thus, Mencher has decimated **The Campus Press.**

It is disconcerting to read an endorsement of the Duscha executive director of AASCU, Dr. Allan W. Ostar. He procla letter that "the publication presents a balanced perspectiv the development of operational guidelines and facilitate be the role of the student press in America." (11) Educational ure Ostar commands can be misled by superficial studies c and the promise of surcease from small or large problems.

Most appalling of all is that the report unhesitatingly lum ges and universities together in one simplistic description tors everywhere to set up independent, non-funded student p

Such advice would destroy campus student publications i tions. If there is any doubt about this, a study of what has b dent yearbooks in the last five years would be most convinci

Impact of the myth-makers, of course, is not clear at pres approach has been simplistic, didactic, and based upon sup vestigation covering only a limited number of examples.

In other words, the myth-makers really do not know v about.

How wide of reality they are to advance a theory of ar press, is discussed in detail in chapter two.

move toward this type of "independence" has been
conflict, the language of those advocating "in-
n couched in Jeffersonian terms intended to ob-
ally a pragmatic step for the college.
dence" is an impossibility for the great bulk of
There is simply not enough local advertising to
cation in 90 per cent of the college communities.
ptions would add little to income, if not cut ad-
e the newspaper could deliver only half to a third the
e circulation, or circulation paid for by the student

unities, newspapers will find it tough going, as the
e University of California at Berkeley learned after
t under pressure from the regents.
overed it had to run great gobs of advertising to stay
dence" may give some newspapers the privilege of
throwaways.

and, a study of the campus press sponsored by the
of State Colleges and Universities might have been
ground, to take that step that could lead to an ex-
p between university and newspaper.
gious national educational organization, generous
hn and Mary R. Markle Foundation, and talented
nately, the result of this—**The Campus Press**—sets
s of discovery.
much of what has been said about the campus press.
the basic journalist-institution relationship is the
aper, a suggestion made in more guarded form some
onsored by the American Council on Education.
sists of two sections, "The Campus Press" by Julius
w and the Campus Press" by Thomas C. Fischer.
hrow the campus press to the whims and pressures of
prescription for "independence" means reliance on
llow who wants to appeal to the mass market.
conceive of their newspapers as being designed for
They do distinguish between the commercial press
, a distinction **The Campus Press** fails to make, in
research, in part because to do so would invalidate
y.
consistently describe their kind of journalism as the
ience." This is closer to the journalism Duscha ob-
the journalism he advocates for the campus press.
information about the influence of advertisers on the
mation available through interviewing, polling, or
terature on the campus press.
itics of the press—collegiate or commercial—would
s" as a criterion for assessing a newspaper's quality.
ould not. Sober men, good and true, often lose their
campus press is discussed.
ents approach leads Duscha to suggest that the
e sold rather than distributed freely, because
lation will mean "a considerably smaller cir-
est of the marketplace every day the student editors
to turn out a far better paper than if their product
ising and is given away daily."
that paid-circulation campus newspapers are any
distributed free to all on the campus. Circulation
a newspaper goes from free to paid, as Duscha says.
th editors would have shown that many oppose
d to half the students on the campus that the paid-
r goes to. This newspaper is hardly an effective force
claim.
uses the word "independent" in a dollars and cents
ndent newspaper is the one that is on its own finan-
ommonly accepted definition of indepe dence in
rs refers to its news and editorial policy.
subsidized campus newspapers that are truly in-
ews and commentary, and there are many "in-

dependent" commercial newspapers whose heart, soul, and mind are circumscribed by partisan and (or) financial interests, which Duscha obviously knows.

Since the evidence shows that few campus newspapers can survive the free play of the marketplace—which Duscha recognizes by suggesting a half-way state between financial independence and dependence—what is the purpose of this drive to "independence"?

The ostensible reason, the one given in the study, is that "independence" removes the institution from responsibility for the student newspaper. The college can always point out that the publication is on its own.

But it can do that already by pointing to various federal decisions that state that the university is not legally the publisher, that it has no control over campus newspapers. Moreover, Duscha recommends that universities "license" these "independent" newspapers, which seems hardly a technique designed to quiet rancorous legislators or short-tempered regents.

The actual reason for the movement toward independence, as a full examination of the case studies Duscha presents, is that in many cases "independence" merely is a device to rid the campus of a truly independent, critical voice.

The second section of **The Campus Press** is the more useful one of the two. It is an extensive examination of court cases involving the student press that demonstrates conclusively, again, that the student press is free of the restraints that too many advisers, administrators, presidents, members of governing bodies, and others would place on it, through ignorance or design.

The Campus Press serves no useful purpose because it says nothing that has not been said, frequently. Worse, it misses an opportunity to move beyond the present.

Perhaps it is time to recognize that the campus press is different from the commercial press, that it is part of an educational scheme of things, that its very differences should be cherished and cultivated, and that even the commercial press profits from the explorations and experimentations of the campus press.

There are many questions that must be explored before the campus press is tossed into the marketplace, to drift aimlessly and eventually to reduce its readers to the same malaise that afflicts readers of the commercial press.

Some of these questions that **The Campus Press** might have explored are:

What is the nature of subsidy in the educational institution? If physics and sociology instructors, if students and the educational institution itself are subsidized, why not the campus newspaper?

Does subsidy compromise freedom?

Is advertising pressure less pernicious than university or student activity fee funding?

Should the student press be encouraged to remain an alternative press?

Thus, Mencher has decimated **The Campus Press.**

It is disconcerting to read an endorsement of the Duscha-AASCU report by the executive director of AASCU, Dr. Allan W. Ostar. He proclaims in a promotional letter that "the publication presents a balanced perspective which will assist in the development of operational guidelines and facilitate better understanding of the role of the student press in America." (11) Educational leaders with the stature Ostar commands can be misled by superficial studies containing fine phrases and the promise of surcease from small or large problems.

Most appalling of all is that the report unhesitatingly lumps all the 2,800 colleges and universities together in one simplistic description and tells administrators everywhere to set up independent, non-funded student publications.

Such advice would destroy campus student publications in all but a few institutions. If there is any doubt about this, a study of what has been happening to student yearbooks in the last five years would be most convincing.

Impact of the myth-makers, of course, is not clear at present. Essentially, their approach has been simplistic, didactic, and based upon superficial and trivial investigation covering only a limited number of examples.

In other words, the myth-makers really do not know what they are talking about.

How wide of reality they are to advance a theory of an independent college press, is discussed in detail in chapter two.

"independent" newspaper, a suggestion made in more guarded form some years ago in a study sponsored by the American Council on Education.

This new study consists of two sections, "The Campus Press" by Julius Duscha, and "The Law and the Campus Press" by Thomas C. Fischer.

Yet Duscha would throw the campus press to the whims and pressures of the marketplace. His prescription for "independence" means reliance on the advertiser, that fellow who wants to appeal to the mass market.

Few student editors conceive of their newspapers as being designed for the "mass audience." They do distinguish between the commercial press and the college press, a distinction **The Campus Press** fails to make, in part because of scant research, in part because to do so would invalidate the thesis of the study.

Student journalists consistently describe their kind of journalism as the "journalism of conscience." This is closer to the journalism Duscha obviously admires than the journalism he advocates for the campus press.

Duscha gives us no information about the influence of advertisers on the campus press, information available through interviewing, polling, or simply reading the literature on the campus press.

Few respectable critics of the press—collegiate or commercial—would use "dollars and cents" as a criterion for assessing a newspaper's quality.

Duscha certainly would not. Sober men, good and true, often lose their perspective when the campus press is discussed.

This dollars and cents approach leads Duscha to suggest that the campus newspaper be sold rather than distributed freely, because although paid circulation will mean "a considerably smaller circulation,...facing the test of the marketplace every day the student editors will usually be forced to turn out a far better paper than if their product relies solely on advertising and is given away daily."

There is no proof that paid-circulation campus newspapers are any "better" than those distributed free to all on the campus. Circulation usually falls off when a newspaper goes from free to paid, as Duscha says.

But interviews with editors would have shown that many oppose reaching only the third to half the students on the campus that the paid-circulation newspaper goes to. This newspaper is hardly an effective force on the campus, they claim.

The Campus Press uses the word "independent" in a dollars and cents meaning. The independent newspaper is the one that is on its own financially. The most commonly accepted definition of independence in describing newspapers refers to its news and editorial policy.

There are many subsidized campus newspapers that are truly independent in their news and commentary, and there are many "in-

The Campus Press serves no useful purpose becau
has not been said, frequently. Worse, it misses an
beyond the present.

Perhaps it is time to recognize that the campus pre
the commercial press, that it is part of an educationa
that its very differences should be cherished and culti
the commercial press profits from the explorations a
of the campus press.

There are many questions that must be explored
press is tossed into the marketplace, to drift aimless
reduce its readers to the same malaise that afflicts
mercial press.

Some of these questions that **The Campus Press** m
are:

What is the nature of subsidy in the educational ins
and sociology instructors, if students and the educatio
are subsidized, why not the campus newspaper?

Does subsidy compromise freedom?

Is advertising pressure less pernicious than unive
tivity fee funding?

Should the student press be encouraged to remain a

Thus, Mencher has decimated **The Campus Press.**

It is disconcerting to read an endorsement of the Duscha-A
executive director of AASCU, Dr. Allan W. Ostar. He specifi
letter that "the publication presents a balanced perspective
the development of operational guidelines and facilitate bett
the role of the student press in America." (11) Educational le
ure Ostar commands can be misled by superficial studies con
and the promise of surcease from small or large problems.

Most appalling of all is that the report unhesitatingly lump
ges and universities together in one simplistic description a
tors everywhere to set up independent, non-funded student pub

Such advice would destroy campus student publications in a
tions. If there is any doubt about this, a study of what has bee
dent yearbooks in the last five years would be most convincing

Impact of the myth-makers, of course, is not clear at presen
approach has been simplistic, didactic, and based upon super
vestigation covering only a limited number of examples.

In other words, the myth-makers really do not know wh
about.

How wide of reality they are to advance a theory of an i
press, is discussed in detail in chapter two.

per, a suggestion made in more guarded form some
nsored by the American Council on Education.
ts of two sections, "The Campus Press" by Julius
and the Campus Press" by Thomas C. Fischer.
ow the campus press to the whims and pressures of
rescription for "independence" means reliance on
ow who wants to appeal to the mass market.
conceive of their newspapers as being designed for
They do distinguish between the commercial press
a distinction **The Campus Press** fails to make, in
esearch, in part because to do so would invalidate

onsistently describe their kind of journalism as the
nce." This is closer to the journalism Duscha ob-
he journalism he advocates for the campus press.
formation about the influence of advertisers on the
ation available through interviewing, polling, or
erature on the campus press.
cs of the press—collegiate or commercial—would
as a criterion for assessing a newspaper's quality.
uld not. Sober men, good and true, often lose their
ampus press is discussed.
ts approach leads Duscha to suggest that the
sold rather than distributed freely, because
ion will mean "a considerably smaller cir-
t of the marketplace every day the student editors
turn out a far better paper than if their product
ng and is given away daily."
at paid-circulation campus newspapers are any
stributed free to all on the campus. Circulation
ewspaper goes from free to paid, as Duscha says.
editors would have shown that many oppose
to half the students on the campus that the paid-
oes to. This newspaper is hardly an effective force
aim.
ses the word "independent" in a dollars and cents
ent newspaper is the one that is on its own finan-
monly accepted definition of independence in
refers to its news and editorial policy.
sidized campus newspapers that are truly in-
vs and commentary, and there are many "in-

has not been said, frequently. Worse, it misses an opportunity to move beyond the present.

Perhaps it is time to recognize that the campus press is different from the commercial press, that it is part of an educational scheme of things, that its very differences should be cherished and cultivated, and that even the commercial press profits from the explorations and experimentations of the campus press.

There are many questions that must be explored before the campus press is tossed into the marketplace, to drift aimlessly and eventually to reduce its readers to the same malaise that afflicts readers of the commercial press.

Some of these questions that **The Campus Press** might have explored are:

What is the nature of subsidy in the educational institution? If physics and sociology instructors, if students and the educational institution itself are subsidized, why not the campus newspaper?

Does subsidy compromise freedom?

Is advertising pressure less pernicious than university or student activity fee funding?

Should the student press be encouraged to remain an alternative press?

Thus, Mencher has decimated **The Campus Press.**

It is disconcerting to read an endorsement of the Duscha-AASCU report by the executive director of AASCU, Dr. Allan W. Ostar. He proclaims in a promotional letter that "the publication presents a balanced perspective which will assist in the development of operational guidelines and facilitate better understanding of the role of the student press in America." (11) Educational leaders with the stature Ostar commands can be misled by superficial studies containing fine phrases and the promise of surcease from small or large problems.

Most appalling of all is that the report unhesitatingly lumps all the 2,800 colleges and universities together in one simplistic description and tells administrators everywhere to set up independent, non-funded student publications.

Such advice would destroy campus student publications in all but a few institutions. If there is any doubt about this, a study of what has been happening to student yearbooks in the last five years would be most convincing.

Impact of the myth-makers, of course, is not clear at present. Essentially, their approach has been simplistic, didactic, and based upon superficial and trivial investigation covering only a limited number of examples.

In other words, the myth-makers really do not know what they are talking about.

How wide of reality they are to advance a theory of an independent college press, is discussed in detail in chapter two.

Chapter Two—The Myth Of Independence

Independence, like **pregnancy**, is one of the single-value terms in the language. Logically and actually, a person cannot be almost or even a little bit "independent" or "pregnant." Not many college students consider pregnancy as a desired state of affairs. But "independence" seems an intriguing and delightful prospect to students as well as to all others. Perhaps independence can be discussed in varying terms in different fields. As for the campus press, independence to be real would have to insist:

1. The publication must be incorporated, but not as a non-profit, educational corporation.
2. The publication cannot receive student fee funds.
3. The publication cannot receive college or university subsidy, directly or indirectly.
4. The publication cannot use campus facilities or space.
5. The publication cannot enter into any publishing agreements with the university.
6. The publication cannot have a university adviser.
7. The university cannot pay debts or delay bankruptcy of the publication.
8. The university cannot supply technical assistance or advice.
9. The university cannot participate in the selection or dismissal of staff members—nor can it take disciplinary action against staff members.
10. The publication cannot have any relationship to any instructional program.
11. No university or college staff person can be on the board of directors of the publication.
12. There can be no stipulations of any kind in the incorporation charter which in any way relates the publication to the university or college.
13. Membership on the staff of the publication cannot be limited to or specify student status.
14. Readership cannot be confined primarily to students.
15. The name of the publication cannot contain the name of the college or university.
16. The publication cannot be accorded preferential distribution or sales arrangements by the university.
17. There must be no relationship between the publication and the student government.
18. Content of the publication cannot be confined to or dominated by university-related material.
19. No effort, overt or covert, can ever be made by any university person or agency to affect the content of the publication.
20. The university can in no way participate in any legal proceedings involving the publication.
21. The newspaper cannot qualify for a second-class educational mailing permit.

If a student newspaper, yearbook, magazine, or other publication can accurately report that it meets all of these stipulations, it probably can claim to be independent. Could a campus publication meet them? It is possible, but hardly any publication even tries. Perhaps the list seems far too demanding, but if "independence" means "independence" it is inescapable. If "independence" does not mean what the list specifies, then "independence" becomes a myth.

And such an "independence" myth is the stuff of the myth-makers and the uninformed.

In the NCCPA study of the legal status of the student press, a careful evaluation of the reported-repeated-suggested-thinking about-incorporated and so-called "independent" press is made. Each campus newspaper and yearbook that had any claim of any kind of independence was checked to determine if that independence was real or only figurative.

Here is the report on 61 colleges wherein there seemed to be possibilities of "independence." The list includes all publications for which data was available indicating incorporation, all publications mentioned as being or considering independence in articles by the myth-makers or others, and all publications claiming "independence" are included.

Anchorage Community College of the University of Alaska—Sometimes a member of the journalism faculty serves as an adviser for the student newspaper which is owned, operated, and controlled by the students. The student editor serves as "publisher." The college does not have a yearbook.

University of Arkansas—reportedly has set up a plan similar to the University of Maryland system. (12) The paper receives a $20,000 allocation plus free housing and is under supervision of a board of publications made up of students and faculty members. (13)

suggested that an experienced professional journ
ther urged that journalism departments should b
vice to student papers, whenever the papers want

The commission pointed out that an Autumn p
be held for student editors and that skilled newspa
cuss reportorial, editing and other journalistic

An important hedge the commission suggested
puses produce a newsletter or use other means
Thus the cost of the total plan could conceivably
had been the case earlier.

At Berkeley, one of the members of the boar
publishing the newspaper was a professor of jour

The license granted to the **Daily Californian**
(16) These include:

1. The University will not grant a similar licen
papers or students.
2. The daily publication is to be directed prima
dents and employees of the Berkeley campus.
3. The **Daily Californian** will publish advertise
versity and will charge the University rates no
advertisers.
4. The **Daily Californian** can never own its nam
prietary rights of that name.
5. The **Daily Californian** releases the Universi
curred by the paper.
6. The **Daily Californian** must purchase adequ
must cover not only the student members of its
University of California.
7. The **Daily Californian** must publish as part
formation—

> "This publication is not an official publ
> California, but is published by an independe
> of the publication as **The Daily Californian**
> by the Regents of the University of Califo

8. The University will pay the paper $20,000
year for 2,500 subscriptions.
9. The **Daily Californian** will publish at least
each quarter of 1971-72).
10. Changes of these provisions must be appr
nia.

These ten provisions indicate that the co
strength of the supposed independence of the Da
corporation further weaken that independenc

For example, the license for use of the name
ities of the newspaper on the campus. A questio
happen if the paper were to infuriate the Unive
its contract and re-contract with an alternate
possible and could have a severe inhibiting influ
upon a favorable distribution system.

When the Articles of Incorporation (17) spec
of the board of directors must be registered st
nia Berkeley campus, the paper does become
per cent of the staff members also must be Uni
dents.

The **Daily Californian** managed fairly well d
Indeed, its circulation in 1973 of 31,000 is highe
ley campus. Comments by Christine E. Weich
article appearing in the March 1973 issue of Q
cess of the venture. She says, "The only merit
our editorial page. Those who have actually b
are the Regents of the University of California.
to help the newspaper, but rather the Berkele
are now safe from possible libel suits and em
solvent, the paper has become "nothing more
of the week," she indicates.

Here are reactions to the Berkeley situatio
versity of California as reported by Menche

"Independence was suggested to the staff o

Chapter Two
The Myth Of Independence

e pregnancy, is one of the single-value terms in the language.
ally, a person cannot be almost or even a little bit "indepen-
." Not many college students consider pregnancy as a desired
"independence" seems an intriguing and delightful prospect
as to all others. Perhaps independence can be discussed in
ifferent fields. As for the campus press, independence to be
insist:
n must be incorporated, but not as a non-profit, educational

on cannot receive student fee funds.
n cannot receive college or university subsidy, directly or indi-

n cannot use campus facilities or space.
cannot enter into any publishing agreements with the univer-

on cannot have a university adviser.
cannot pay debts or delay bankruptcy of the publication.
cannot supply technical assistance or advice.
cannot participate in the selection or dismissal of staff mem-
t take disciplinary action against staff members.
on cannot have any relationship to any instructional program.
or college staff person can be on the board of directors of the

no stipulations of any kind in the incorporation charter which
tes the publication to the university or college.
on the staff of the publication cannot be limited to or specify
.
cannot be confined primarily to students.
the publication cannot contain the name of the college or uni-

ion cannot be accorded preferential distribution or sales ar-
y the university.
e no relationship between the publication and the student gov-

publication cannot be confined to or dominated by university-
al.
ert or covert, can ever be made by any university person or
ct the content of the publication.
y can in no way participate in any legal proceedings involving
n.
er cannot qualify for a second-class educational mailing per-

paper, yearbook, magazine, or other publication can accurate-
eets all of these stipulations, it probably can claim to be inde-
campus publication meet them? It is possible, but hardly any
ies. Perhaps the list seems far too demanding, but if "indepen-
ndependence" it is inescapable. If "independence" does not
specifies, then "independence" becomes a myth.

dependence" myth is the stuff of the myth-makers and the unin-

udy of the legal status of the student press, a careful evaluation
epeated-suggested-thinking about-incorporated and so-called
ess is made. Each campus newspaper and yearbook that had
kind of independence was checked to determine if that indepen-
r only figurative.
t on 61 colleges wherein there seemed to be possibilities of "in-
list includes all publications for which data was available indi-
ion, all publications mentioned as being or considering indepen-
y the myth-makers or others, and all publications claiming "in-
included.
ommunity College of the University of Alaska—Sometimes a
rnalism faculty serves as an adviser for the student newspaper
operated, and controlled by the students. The student editor
er." The college does not have a yearbook.
Arkansas—reportedly has set up a plan similar to the Universi-
ystem. (12) The paper receives a $20,000 allocation plus free
r supervision of a board of publications made up of students

suggested that an experienced professional journalist serve as an adviser. It further urged that journalism departments should be ready to provide practical advice to student papers, whenever the papers want it.

The commission pointed out that an Autumn professional journalists seminar be held for student editors and that skilled newspaper experts be brought in to discuss reportorial, editing and other journalistic techniques.

An important hedge the commission suggested was that each of the nine campuses produce a newsletter or use other means to circulate official statements. Thus the cost of the total plan could conceivably be greater to each campus than had been the case earlier.

At Berkeley, one of the members of the board of directors of the corporation publishing the newspaper was a professor of journalism at the University.

The license granted to the **Daily Californian** has several specific provisions. (16) These include:

1. The University will not grant a similar license or its privileges to other newspapers or students.
2. The daily publication is to be directed primarily but not exclusively to the students and employees of the Berkeley campus.
3. The **Daily Californian** will publish advertisements submitted to it by the University and will charge the University rates no higher than those charged other advertisers.
4. The **Daily Californian** can never own its name; the University retains all proprietary rights of that name.
5. The **Daily Californian** releases the University for all damages of any kind incurred by the paper.
6. The **Daily Californian** must purchase adequate libel liability insurance which must cover not only the student members of its staff but also the Regents of the University of California.
7. The **Daily Californian** must publish as part of its masthead the following information—

   "This publication is not an official publication of the University of California, but is published by an independent corporation using the name of the publication as **The Daily Californian** pursuant to a license granted by the Regents of the University of California."

8. The University will pay the paper $20,000 during each academic nine-month year for 2,500 subscriptions.
9. The **Daily Californian** will publish at least 120 issues each academic year (43 each quarter of 1971-72).
10. Changes of these provisions must be approved by the University of California.

These ten provisions indicate that the contract weakens considerably the strength of the supposed independence of the **Daily Californian**. The Articles of Incorporation further weaken that independence.

For example, the license for use of the name enhances the distribution possibilities of the newspaper on the campus. A question must arise then as to what would happen if the paper were to infuriate the University. The University could cancel its contract and re-contract with an alternate newspaper. This threat is clearly possible and could have a severe inhibiting influence on student editors dependent upon a favorable distribution system.

When the Articles of Incorporation (17) specify that three of the five members of the board of directors must be registered students at the University of California Berkeley campus, the paper does become tied to the University. Further, 75 per cent of the staff members also must be University of California registered students.

The **Daily Californian** managed fairly well during its first year of incorporation. Indeed, its circulation in 1973 of 31,000 is higher than the enrollment of the Berkeley campus. Comments by Christine E. Weicher, reported by Mel Mencher in an article appearing in the March 1973 issue of **Quill** raises questions about the success of the venture. She says, "The only merit I see is the freedom we have over our editorial page. Those who have actually benefited from our move off campus are the Regents of the University of California. Independence was never designed to help the newspaper, but rather the Berkeley administrations and the Regents are now safe from possible libel suits and embarrassment." To keep the paper solvent, the paper has become "nothing more than a shopper two of the five days of the week," she indicates.

Here are reactions to the Berkeley situation from another campus of the University of California as reported by Mencher:

publication.

12. There can be no stipulations of any kind in the incorporation charter which in any way relates the publication to the university or college.
13. Membership on the staff of the publication cannot be limited to or specify student status.
14. Readership cannot be confined primarily to students.
15. The name of the publication cannot contain the name of the college or university.
16. The publication cannot be accorded preferential distribution or sales arrangements by the university.
17. There must be no relationship between the publication and the student government.
18. Content of the publication cannot be confined to or dominated by university-related material.
19. No effort, overt or covert, can ever be made by any university person or agency to affect the content of the publication.
20. The university can in no way participate in any legal proceedings involving the publication.
21. The newspaper cannot qualify for a second-class educational mailing permit.

If a student newspaper, yearbook, magazine, or other publication can accurately report that it meets all of these stipulations, it probably can claim to be independent. Could a campus publication meet them? It is possible, but hardly any publication even tries. Perhaps the list seems far too demanding, but if "independence" means "independence" it is inescapable. If "independence" does not mean what the list specifies, then "independence" becomes a myth.

And such an "independence" myth is the stuff of the myth-makers and the uninformed.

In the NCCPA study of the legal status of the student press, a careful evaluation of the reported-repeated-suggested-thinking about-incorporated and so-called "independent" press is made. Each campus newspaper and yearbook that had any claim of any kind of independence was checked to determine if that independence was real or only figurative.

Here is the report on 61 colleges wherein there seemed to be possibilities of "independence." The list includes all publications for which data was available indicating incorporation, all publications mentioned as being or considering independence in articles by the myth-makers or others, and all publications claiming "independence" are included.

Anchorage Community College of the University of Alaska—Sometimes a member of the journalism faculty serves as an adviser for the student newspaper which is owned, operated, and controlled by the students. The student editor serves as "publisher." The college does not have a yearbook.

University of Arkansas—reportedly has set up a plan similar to the University of Maryland system. (12) The paper receives a $20,000 allocation plus free housing and is under supervision of a board of publications made up of students and faculty members. (13)

Boston College—Although incorporated and proud of its independence, the student newspaper at Boston College is clearly not independent of student government or of the University generally. A member of the journalism faculty serves as an adviser. A re-structuring of the corporate structure recently was undertaken to make the newspaper more "responsive" to students and was "approved" by members of the board of directors of the existing corporation, (14) the president and vice president and members of the congress of the undergraduate government of Boston College, the director of public relations, and the director of student activities. Opinions were to be sought from the president of the college and the student body generally. The yearbook is not incorporated and a faculty member serves as adviser.

Boston University—There are two incorporated, independent newspapers in operation at Boston University. The yearbook is not incorporated. Advisers are members of the staff of the Office of Student Activities. They were formerly with the School of Public Communications.

University of California—Student newspapers published on each of the nine campuses of the University are the responsibility of the chancellor on each of the campuses according to Leo Geier, assistant vice president. The newspaper of the Berkeley campus is published by an independent, incorporated student cooperative which is licensed to use the name **Daily Californian** by the Board of Regents of the University. The student yearbook, however, is not incorporated and is published by the Associated Students and is not considered to be independent of the University. The **Daily Californian** has a ten-year contract with the University which allows for the use of the name and also pays a yearly sum of $20,000 ($200,000 for the ten years) for 2,500 staff subscriptions for University staff members. The plan evolved after a special four-member commission made up of distinguished American journalists studied the newspaper's situation on the University's nine campuses. This commission reported that no ideal "solution" for the problems of the campus press could be proposed. (15) The commission believed the newspapers should have available adequate advising from non-students. It

prietary rights of that name.

5. The **Daily Californian** releases the University curred by the paper.

6. The **Daily Californian** must purchase adequat must cover not only the student members of its s University of California.

7. The **Daily Californian** must publish as part o formation—

"This publication is not an official publica California, but is published by an independent of the publication as **The Daily Californian** pu by the Regents of the University of Californ

8. The University will pay the paper $20,000 du year for 2,500 subscriptions.

9. The **Daily Californian** will publish at least 12 each quarter of 1971-72).

10. Changes of these provisions must be approv nia.

These ten provisions indicate that the contr strength of the supposed independence of the Daily corporation further weaken that independence.

For example, the license for use of the name en ities of the newspaper on the campus. A question n happen if the paper were to infuriate the Universi its contract and re-contract with an alternate ne possible and could have a severe inhibiting influen upon a favorable distribution system.

When the Articles of Incorporation (17) specify of the board of directors must be registered stud nia Berkeley campus, the paper does become tie per cent of the staff members also must be Univer dents.

The **Daily Californian** managed fairly well duri Indeed, its circulation in 1973 of 31,000 is higher t ley campus. Comments by Christine E. Weicher article appearing in the March 1973 issue of **Quil** cess of the venture. She says, "The only merit I g our editorial page. Those who have actually bene are the Regents of the University of California. In to help the newspaper, but rather the Berkeley a are now safe from possible libel suits and emba solvent, the paper has become "nothing more tha of the week," she indicates.

Here are reactions to the Berkeley situation fr versity of California as reported by Mencher:

"Independence was suggested to the staff of th bara campus of the University of California aft who had commandeered the newspaper to publis was unnecessary. Having watched the sad declin ter it was shoved off the campus by the Univer wary of University motivations," editor Mike Go tee is actively considering "independence" for spired by the Duscha-AASCU report.

The Daily Bruin of the Los Angeles campus (UCLA) is not incorporated and does receive stu spicy in content, it is frequently condemned and demic officials have spent the last several years ment and instructional program which had at o able strength and potential.

The paper circulates 22,000 (19) copies for UCL

Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisc.—Students dent newspaper which has no faculty adviser and college. However, this evaluation was submitted chairman of the communications committee.

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.—A lishes the student newspaper and the student year publications have had complete freedom through board of directors includes two faculty members fee funds.

Colorado University, Boulder, Colo.—The C newspaper with a daily circulation of 13,000 copie of 21,171. The student yearbook, however, is publ and is not considered to be independent. The Artic six members of the board of directors must be st must be a faculty member of Colorado Universit receiving student fees. It does have rent-free spa

e no stipulations of any kind in the incorpora ion charter which
lates the publication to the university or college.
o on the staff of the publication cannot be limited to or specify
s.
cannot be confined primarily to students.
f the publication cannot contain the name of the college or uni-

tion cannot be accorded preferential distribution or sales ar-
by the university.
be no relationship between the publication and the student gov-

he publication cannot be confined to or dominated by university-
rial.
vert or covert, can ever be made by any university person or
fect the content of the publication.
ity can in no way participate in any legal proceedings involving
on.
per cannot qualify for a second-class educational mailing per-

wspaper, yearbook, magazine, or other publication can accurate-
meets all of these stipulations, it probably can claim to be inde-
campus publication meet them? It is possible, but hardly any
tries. Perhaps the list seems far too demanding, but if "indepen-
"independence" it is inescapable. If "independence" does not
st specifies, then "independence" becomes a myth.
Independence" myth is the stuff of the myth-makers and the unin-

study of the legal status of the student press, a careful evaluation
-repeated-suggested-thinking about-incorporated and so-called
press is made. Each campus newspaper and yearbook that had
y kind of independence was checked to determine if that indepen-
or only figurative.
ort on 61 colleges wherein there seemed to be possibilities of "in-
he list includes all publications for which data was available indi-
tion, all publications mentioned as being or considering indepen-
by the myth-makers or others, and all publications claiming "in-
e included.
Community College of the University of Alaska—Sometimes a
ournalism faculty serves as an adviser for the student newspaper
, operated, and controlled by the students. The student editor
sher." The college does not have a yearbook.
f Arkansas—reportedly has set up a plan similar to the Universi-
system. (12) The paper receives a $20,000 allocation plus free
nder supervision of a board of publications made up of students
mbers. (13)
ege—Although incorporated and proud of its independence, the
er at Boston College is clearly not independent of student govern-
niversity generally. A member of the journalism faculty serves
re-structuring of the corporate structure recently was undertak-
ewspaper more "responsive" to students and was "approved" by
board of directors of the existing corporation, (14) the president
nt and members of the congress of the undergraduate govern-
College, the director of public relations, and the director of stu-
Opinions were to be sought from the president of the college and
generally. The yearbook is not incorporated and a faculty mem-
dviser.
ersity—There are two incorporated, independent newspapers in
ston University. The yearbook is not incorporated. Advisers are
staff of the Office of Student Activities. They were formerly with
ublic Communications.

f California—Student newspapers published on each of the nine
University are the responsibility of the chancellor on each of the
ding to Leo Geier, assistant vice president. The newspaper of the
s is published by an independent, incorporated student coopera-
nsed to use the name **Daily Californian** by the Board of Regents
. The student yearbook, however, is not incorporated and is pub-
ociated Students and is not considered to be independent of the
Daily Californian has a ten-year contract with the University
the use of the name and also pays a yearly sum of $20,000
ten years) for 2,500 staff subscriptions for University staff mem-
volved after a special four-member commission made up of dis-
ican journalists studied the newspaper's situation on the Univer-
uses. This commission reported that no ideal "solution" for the
campus press could be proposed. (15) The commission believed
should have available adequate advising from non-students. It

prietary rights of that name.

5. The **Daily Californian** releases the University for all damages of any kind incurred by the paper.

6. The **Daily Californian** must purchase adequate libel liability insurance which must cover not only the student members of its staff but also the Regents of the University of California.

7. The **Daily Californian** must publish as part of its masthead the following information—

"This publication is not an official publication of the University of California, but is published by an independent corporation using the name of the publication as **The Daily Californian** pursuant to a license granted by the Regents of the University of California."

8. The University will pay the paper $20,000 during each academic nine-month year for 2,500 subscriptions.

9. The **Daily Californian** will publish at least 120 issues each academic year (43 each quarter of 1971-72).

10. Changes of these provisions must be approved by the University of California.

These ten provisions indicate that the contract weakens considerably the strength of the supposed independence of the **Daily Californian**. The Articles of Incorporation further weaken that independence.

For example, the license for use of the name enhances the distribution possibilities of the newspaper on the campus. A question must arise then as to what would happen if the paper were to infuriate the University. The University could cancel its contract and re-contract with an alternate newspaper. This threat is clearly possible and could have a severe inhibiting influence on student editors dependent upon a favorable distribution system.

When the Articles of Incorporation (17) specify that three of the five members of the board of directors must be registered students at the University of California Berkeley campus, the paper does become tied to the University. Further, 75 per cent of the staff members also must be University of California registered students.

The **Daily Californian** managed fairly well during its first year of incorporation. Indeed, its circulation in 1973 of 31,000 is higher than the enrollment of the Berkeley campus. Comments by Christine E. Weicher, reported by Mel Mencher in an article appearing in the March 1973 issue of **Quill** raises questions about the success of the venture. She says, "The only merit I see is the freedom we have over our editorial page. Those who have actually benefited from our move off campus are the Regents of the University of California. Independence was never designed to help the newspaper, but rather the Berkeley administrations and the Regents are now safe from possible libel suits and embarrassment." To keep the paper solvent, the paper has become "nothing more than a shopper two of the five days of the week," she indicates.

Here are reactions to the Berkeley situation from another campus of the University of California as reported by Mencher:

"Independence was suggested to the staff of the **Daily Nexus** on the Santa Barbara campus of the University of California after a conflict with the president, who had commandeered the newspaper to publish a retraction that the staff felt was unnecessary. Having watched the sad decline of the **Daily Cal** at Berkeley after it was shoved off the campus by the University, we decided to remain very wary of University motivations," editor Mike Gordan said. (18) In 1973 a committee is actively considering "independence" for the **Nexus**. Its formation was inspired by the Duscha-AASCU report.

The Daily Bruin of the Los Angeles campus of the University of California (UCLA) is not incorporated and does receive student fee funds. Since it has been spicy in content, it is frequently condemned and reputed to be independent. Academic officials have spent the last several years ignoring the journalism department and instructional program which had at one time demonstrated considerable strength and potential.

The paper circulates 22,000 (19) copies for UCLA's 28,000 students. (20)

Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisc.—Students of Carroll College publish a student newspaper which has no faculty adviser and is considered independent of the college. However, this evaluation was submitted by a college official serving as chairman of the communications committee.

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.—An independent corporation publishes the student newspaper and the student yearbook at Colorado College. These publications have had complete freedom throughout the history of the college. Its board of directors includes two faculty members and the paper receives student fee funds.

Colorado University, Boulder, Colo.—**The Colorado Daily** is an incorporated newspaper with a daily circulation of 13,000 copies for the University's enrollment of 21,171. The student yearbook, however, is published by the Associated Students and is not considered to be independent. The Articles of Incorporation specify that six members of the board of directors must be students and the seventh member must be a faculty member of Colorado University. (21) In 1968, the **Daily** ceased receiving student fees. It does have rent-free space provided because the paper is

an official student organization. One member of the Board of Regents has labeled the **Daily** system as a "hoax." When the **Daily** ceased receiving student fee money it had to rely on advertising income. Merchants disliked the paper's radical policies and obscene language. To get more advertising, the paper became far more cautious in language and political positions. (22) The journalism faculty of the University has no relationship to the paper and has not had any relationship for many years.

University of Colorado Denver Center, Denver, Colo.—An incorporated body which includes the dean of students, a business representative, media representatives, and three students has been established by the Board of Regents to serve as publisher for the student newspaper which is supported by student fees.

Columbia University, New York City, N.Y.—The **Spectator** is an incorporated daily with a reported circulation of 27,000 in a university with 15,315 students. It has been incorporated since 1961. It has no relationship to the University's graduate school of journalism. The **National Observer** characterized on Jan. 13, 1973, the **Spectator** as "newly independent." (23) Perhaps the **Observer** was referring to the fact that the University had decided not to allocate student fee money to the paper. The **Spectator** has managed to find financial disasters everywhere. The staff borrowed $25,000 from the University to buy typesetting equipment (a more realistic expenditure would have been about half that amount). The **Spectator** could not pay its debt on time; neither could it pay a $16,000 telephone bill to the University. Loans and gifts from alumni kept it alive for another year. Its borrowing and financial dealing with the University cast doubts on its real independence.

It would be a mistake to believe that the **Spectator** is the newspaper at Columbia University. For example, the Student Senate of Teachers College produces a newspaper which is financed by University funds. It is ideologically independent of the University, but it is not incorporated.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.—The **Cornell Daily Sun** is incorporated and considers itself independent of the University. The University printer, auditor, and counsel serve as advisers to the staff.

Dartmouth University, New Haven, Conn.—Students publish a daily newspaper with a circulation of 3,500 for 3,792 students. It is incorporated and its board of directors includes faculty members, students, and alumni.

Denver University, Denver, Colo.—The **Denver Clarion** is a daily with a circulation of 9,000 for 9,119 students. The paper has rent-free housing and an $18,000-a-year allocation from the University which exercises no controls on its content. The **Clarion** has enjoyed this status and system for many years. A visitor to the campus in 1962 found that the student editor didn't even know the name of the single journalism professor on the faculty. Chris Wood, a more recent and perceptive editor, dismissed a suggestion of financial independence as providing no benefits that the paper does not now have. (24)

Fortbonne College, St. Louis, Mo., reports that it has an independent newspaper which is not incorporated. Sometimes faculty members serve as advisers to the staff.

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.—The University president decided he could no longer serve as "Publisher" of the **Flambeau**. He celebrated his escape by taking away a $92,000 annual student activity fee allocation. But the **Flambeau** is having great difficulty raising enough funds to sustain its $200,000 annual operations. It started 1972-73 with a $4,000 deficit. The University decided to help out with free space and facilities and a $22,000 annual purchase of advertising. This buys a full page four days a week for an official University bulletin page. The copy is furnished by administrative officials. (25)

University of Florida, Gainsville, Fla.—A worried University president recently was instrumental in setting up the **Florida Alligator** as an "independent" newspaper. (26) The paper had been bothersome to the University from a content standpoint for some time. The state attorney general has ruled that university presidents could neither censor newspapers nor be held liable for damaging statements in them. The **Alligator** has a circulation of 15,000 for 18,317 students. The presidents had had continuous confrontations with faculty, students, and student journalists. One fired an editor in 1966. In 1969 the American Association of University Professors described the University as repressive. The new President sought to control the paper's content. When he discovered he could not do so legally he solved his problem by imposing something called independence. (27)

Students at the University voted 8 to 1 to keep allocating funds to the paper. The imposed independence involves rental of $217,000 worth of printing equipment used by the paper and the use of University space and facilities.

Under the Florida plan, the assistant manager of the Campus Shop and Bookstore serves as general manager and on the Board of Directors. The advertising manager is on the Board as is a professional journalist. The other four board members of the President's commission to design his plan became board of directors members for the new corporation. The President did not submit the plan to the University Senate. Members of the Student Senate condemned the President's

The corporation has eight members who constitute a board these are faculty members appointed by the Chancellor wh of them to be chairman of the board and President of the Co ing four are to be students selected in a manner to be present The board has general supervision of the newspaper, yearbo station and establishes rules and regulations for their contr the company makes financial reports that are required by th

Ithaca College, Ithaca, N.Y.—The Ithacan Publishing rate corporation independent of the College and is the pub newspaper, whose publisher is on the editorial board. The st official Student Affairs Activity and is not incorporated nor independent of the College.

Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa—The Iowa Stat Board is incorporated and publishes 15,000 copies of the dai University's 19,790 students. The yearbook is published by which is also incorporated.

Members of the journalism faculty serve as advisers for is supported in part by student government fees. Two facul advisers to the yearbook.

University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa—Student Publica the newspaper and yearbook at the University. A University F. Hash) serves as publisher. These publications have ope from an editorial standpoint but are financially dependent o 1972 yearbook ended the life of that publication; a part-time as its adviser. Graduate students are assigned supervisin which is housed in University space. The School of Journali has experienced recent years of turmoil because of a reo which eventually lost Journalism accreditation for Iowa. tween the paper and the journalism program wavered betw strong association, the latter of which seems to have prevai program has launched a re-structuring of its total operation accreditation.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.—The University is incorporated and publishes the daily newspaper circula 21,232 students. The **Jayhawker** yearbook board is also incor newspaper nor the yearbook is considered independent Members of the journalism faculty serve as advisers for the

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.—The Kernel C porated a year ago to publish the daily newspaper with a ci the 20,455 students. The yearbook is published by a board o and is not considered to be independent of the University. both the newspaper and the yearbook were troubles disillusioned administration was on the verge of dropping th since the half million dollars contributed to the University b its profits established at least a sentimental tie. The Univer lisher for these publications. This energetic official and t man who served as editor managed to incorporate the ne away from an annual $40,000 student fee allocation to compl vertising income. A full-time professional advertising dire assure adequate advertising income.

A series of articles have proclaimed and boasted about of the Kentucky Kernel during the last two years. That ind plete nor pure by any stretch of imagination.

First, the publisher who is general manager and editorial versity official whose salary is paid for from University fun duties other than those associated with the newspaper; co long, hard hours. Seven of the 13 members of the initial bo college officials. (32) The articles of incorporation requir transferred to the University to provide journalism scholars is ever dissolved. The newspaper is located in the journal ism students can earn limited academic credit by working nalism faculty members are available to that staff for plea The paper had improved markably during the last year or skill of Mike Wines, its editor, and the publisher, Mrs. Nan exposed an athletic tutoring scandal which had been feste for some time.

The success of the Kernel Press, Inc., is still not assured cannot be cited finally yet. So far it has become incorporate itorially, purchased typesetting equipment, and stabilized to compensate for the withdrawal of student fees. Althou praised for each of these achievements none of them or n constitutes an independent newspaper.

LaGrange College, LaGrange, Ga.—The students at and a yearbook, each of whose editors is

e member of the Board of Regents has labeled
en the **Daily** ceased receiving student fee mon-
come. Merchants disliked the paper's radical
o get more advertising, the paper became far
litical positions. (22) The journalism faculty of
to the paper and has not had any relationship

r Center, Denver, Colo.—An incorporated body
s, a business representative, media representa-
established by the Board of Regents to serve as
er which is supported by student fees.

York City, N.Y.—The **Spectator** is an incorpo-
lation of 27,000 in a university with 15,315 stu-
nce 1961. It has no relationship to the Universi-
n. The **National Observer** characterized on Jan.
independent." (23) Perhaps the **Observer** was
versity had decided not to allocate student fee
r has managed to find financial disasters every-
from the University to buy typesetting equip-
e would have been about half that amount). The
n time; neither could it pay a $16,000 telephone
gifts from alumni kept it alive for another year.
ng with the University cast doubts on its real in-

that the **Spectator** is the newspaper at Colum-
Student Senate of Teachers College produces a
University funds. It is ideologically independent
ncorporated.

N.Y.—The **Cornell Daily Sun** is incorporated and
he University. The University printer, auditor,
o the staff.

v Haven, Conn.—Students publish a daily news-
or 3,792 students. It is incorporated and its board
embers, students, and alumni.

, Colo.—The **Denver Clarion** is a daily with a cir-
s. The paper has rent-free housing and an $18,000-
ersity which exercises no controls on its content.
tus and system for many years. A visitor to the
dent editor didn't even know the name of the sin-
faculty. Chris Wood, a more recent and percep-
n of financial independence as providing no ben-
have. (24)

s, Mo., reports that it has an independent news-
. Sometimes faculty members serve as advisers

Tallahassee, Fla.—The University president de-
"Publisher" of the **Flambeau**. He celebrated his
0 annual student activity fee allocation. But the
culty raising enough funds to sustain its $200,000
2-73 with a $4,000 deficit. The University decided
acilities and a $22,000 annual purchase of adver-
r days a week for an official University bulletin
dministrative officials. (25)

nsville, Fla.—A worried University president re-
ing up the **Florida Alligator** as an "independent"
been bothersome to the University from a conten
state attorney general has ruled that university
newspapers nor be held liable for damaging state-
as a circulation of 15,000 for 18,317 students. The
onfrontations with faculty, students, and student
in 1966. In 1969 the American Association of Uni-
he University as repressive. The new President
ntent. When he discovered he could not do so legal-
osing something called independence. (27)
ed 8 to 1 to keep allocating funds to the paper. The
s rental of $217,000 worth of printing equipment
University space and facilities.
assistant manager of the Campus Shop and Book-
er and on the Board of Directors. The advertising
s a professional journalist. The other four board
mmission to design his plan became board of direc-
President did not submit the plan to

The corporation has eight members who constitute a board of directors. Four of these are faculty members appointed by the Chancellor who also designates one of them to be chairman of the board and President of the Company. The remaining four are to be students selected in a manner to be presented by the Chancellor. The board has general supervision of the newspaper, yearbook, and student radio station and establishes rules and regulations for their control. The President of the company makes financial reports that are required by the University.

Ithaca College, Ithaca, N.Y.—The Ithacan Publishing Company is a separate corporation independent of the College and is the publisher of the student newspaper, whose publisher is on the editorial board. The student yearbook is an official Student Affairs Activity and is not incorporated nor is it considered to be independent of the College.

Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa—The Iowa State Daily Publication Board is incorporated and publishes 15,000 copies of the daily newspaper for the University's 19,790 students. The yearbook is published by its publication board which is also incorporated.

Members of the journalism faculty serve as advisers for the newspaper which is supported in part by student government fees. Two faculty members serve as advisers to the yearbook.

University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa—Student Publications, Inc., publishes the newspaper and yearbook at the University. A University official (Mr. Frank F. Hash) serves as publisher. These publications have operated independently from an editorial standpoint but are financially dependent on the University. The 1972 yearbook ended the life of that publication; a part-time instructor had served as its adviser. Graduate students are assigned supervising jobs at the paper which is housed in University space. The School of Journalism at the University has experienced recent years of turmoil because of a reorganized curriculum which eventually lost Journalism accreditation for Iowa. The relationship between the paper and the journalism program wavered between no association to strong association, the latter of which seems to have prevailed as the journalism program has launched a re-structuring of its total operation to become eligible for accreditation.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.—The University Daily Kansas Board is incorporated and publishes the daily newspaper circulating 19,000 copies for 21,232 students. The **Jayhawker** yearbook board is also incorporated. Neither the newspaper nor the yearbook is considered independent of the University. Members of the journalism faculty serve as advisers for the newspaper staff.

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.—The Kernel Corporation was incorporated a year ago to publish the daily newspaper with a circulation of 11,000 for the 20,455 students. The yearbook is published by a board of student publications and is not considered to be independent of the University. For a period of time both the newspaper and the yearbook were troublesome performers; a disillusioned administration was on the verge of dropping them both. It hesitated since the half million dollars contributed to the University by the newspaper from its profits established at least a sentimental tie. The University hired a new publisher for these publications. This energetic official and the remarkable young man who served as editor managed to incorporate the newspaper, which eased away from an annual $40,000 student fee allocation to complete dependence on advertising income. A full-time professional advertising director was employed to assure adequate advertising income.

A series of articles have proclaimed and boasted about the independent status of the **Kentucky Kernel** during the last two years. That independence is not complete nor pure by any stretch of imagination.

First, the publisher who is general manager and editorial staff adviser is a university official whose salary is paid for from University funds. She has university duties other than those associated with the newspaper; consequently, she works long, hard hours. Seven of the 13 members of the initial board of directors were college officials. (32) The articles of incorporation require that assets shall be transferred to the University to provide journalism scholarships if the newspaper is ever dissolved. The newspaper is located in the journalism building; journalism students can earn limited academic credit by working on its staff, and journalism faculty members are available to that staff for pleasant, informal advice. The paper had improved markably during the last year or so due largely to the skill of Mike Wines, its editor, and the publisher, Mrs. Nancy Green. It recently exposed an athletic tutoring scandal which had been festering at the University for some time.

The success of the Kernel Press, Inc., is still not assured financially so its case cannot be cited finally yet. So far it has become incorporated, cleaned itself up editorially, purchased typesetting equipment, and stabilized its advertising income to compensate for the withdrawal of student fees. Although the paper could be praised for each of these achievements none of them or no combination of them constitutes an independent newspaper.

Georgia College pub-

of the University, but it is not incorporated.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.—The **Cornell Daily Sun** is incorporated and considers itself independent of the University. The University printer, auditor, and counsel serve as advisers to the staff.

Dartmouth University, New Haven, Conn.—Students publish a daily newspaper with a circulation of 3,500 for 3,792 students. It is incorporated and its board of directors includes faculty members, students, and alumni.

Denver University, Denver, Colo.—The **Denver Clarion** is a daily with a circulation of 9,000 for 9,119 students. The paper has rent-free housing and an $18,000-a-year allocation from the University which exercises no controls on its content. The **Clarion** has enjoyed this status and system for many years. A visitor to the campus in 1962 found that the student editor didn't even know the name of the single journalism professor on the faculty. Chris Wood, a more recent and perceptive editor, dismissed a suggestion of financial independence as providing no benefits that the paper does not now have. (24)

Fortbonne College, St. Louis, Mo., reports that it has an independent newspaper which is not incorporated. Sometimes faculty members serve as advisers to the staff.

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.—The University president decided he could no longer serve as "Publisher" of the **Flambeau**. He celebrated his escape by taking away a $92,000 annual student activity fee allocation. But the **Flambeau** is having great difficulty raising enough funds to sustain its $200,000 annual operations. It started 1972-73 with a $4,000 deficit. The University decided to help out with free space and facilities and a $22,000 annual purchase of advertising. This buys a full page four days a week for an official University bulletin page. The copy is furnished by administrative officials. (25)

University of Florida, Gainsville, Fla.—A worried University president recently was instrumental in setting up the **Florida Alligator** as an "independent" newspaper. (26) The paper had been bothersome to the University from a content standpoint for some time. The state attorney general has ruled that university presidents could neither censor newspapers nor be held liable for damaging statements in them. The **Alligator** has a circulation of 15,000 for 18,317 students. The presidents had had continuous confrontations with faculty, students, and student journalists. One fired an editor in 1966. In 1969 the American Association of University Professors described the University as repressive. The new President sought to control the paper's content. When he discovered he could not do so legally he solved his problem by imposing something called independence. (27)

Students at the University voted 8 to 1 to keep allocating funds to the paper. The imposed independence involves rental of $217,000 worth of printing equipment used by the paper and the use of University space and facilities.

Under the Florida plan, the assistant manager of the Campus Shop and Bookstore serves as general manager and on the Board of Directors. The advertising manager is on the Board as is a professional journalist. The other four board members of the President's commission to design his plan became board of directors members for the new corporation. The President did not submit the plan to the University Senate. Members of the Student Senate condemned the President's move, marched on his home the night he announced the plan, to deliver a resolution of condemnation since his action "completely ignored the wishes of the student body." (28)

The **Florida Alligator** case is far from settled. Its financial future is indeed precarious. The president who was the nemisis of the paper is now departed from the campus; perhaps pleasanter and more intelligent plans and relationships can be developed.

Golden Gate College, San Francisco, Calif.—The student newspaper at Golden Gate College is considered independent of the College. It is not incorporated nor does it have a faculty adviser. However, it is funded through student fees and an editorial board serves as its publishers.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.—The **Harvard Crimson** always appears in articles as the best example of an independent college newspaper. It is a daily with a circulation of 4,000 for a University enrollment of 8,862. The **Crimson** and the yearbook are both incorporated as is a second newspaper published weekly (the **Harvard Independent**). These publications also serve Radcliffe College. The **Crimson** has been completely independent of the University since its beginnings. It has been financially strong enough to pay its editor handsomely and to maintain its own building and printing plant off campus. (29) Its board of directors consists of three alumni who were associated with the paper while students. (30)

University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.—The **Daily Illini** is an incorporated daily with a circulation of 12,500 for the University's 19,370 students. Both it and the yearbook are considered independent editorially from the University. Mr. Richard H. Sublette serves as publisher for the two publications. The Charter provisions of the Illini Publishing Company indicates these publications are not independent. In the provisions stating purpose of the company, these words clearly place that company as part of the University operation:

"Subject to the general authority of the Chancellor of the University of Illinois, the purpose of this company shall be to publish and distribute student publications....." (31)

which eventually lost Journalism accreditation for Iowa. The
tween the paper and the journalism program wavered between
strong association, the latter of which seems to have prevailed a
program has launched a re-structuring of its total operation to be
accreditation.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.—The University Dai
is incorporated and publishes the daily newspaper circulating
21,232 students. The **Jayhawker** yearbook board is also incorpora
newspaper nor the yearbook is considered independent of
Members of the journalism faculty serve as advisers for the news

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.—The Kernel Corpor
porated a year ago to publish the daily newspaper with a circula
the 20,455 students. The yearbook is published by a board of stud
and is not considered to be independent of the University. For
both the newspaper and the yearbook were troublesome
disillusioned administration was on the verge of dropping them b
since the half million dollars contributed to the University by the
its profits established at least a sentimental tie. The University
lisher for these publications. This energetic official and the re
man who served as editor managed to incorporate the newspap
away from an annual $40,000 student fee allocation to complete de
vertising income. A full-time professional advertising director
assure adequate advertising income.

A series of articles have proclaimed and boasted about the In
of the **Kentucky Kernel** during the last two years. That independ
plete nor pure by any stretch of imagination.

First, the publisher who is general manager and editorial staff
versity official whose salary is paid for from University funds. Sh
duties other than those associated with the newspaper; consequ
long, hard hours. Seven of the 13 members of the initial board o
college officials. (32) The articles of incorporation require tha
transferred to the University to provide journalism scholarships
is ever dissolved. The newspaper is located in the journalism b
ism students can earn limited academic credit by working on its
nalism faculty members are available to that staff for pleasant,
The paper had improved markably during the last year or so du
skill of Mike Wines, its editor, and the publisher, Mrs. Nancy G
exposed an athletic tutoring scandal which had been festering
for some time.

The success of the Kernel Press, Inc., is still not assured finan
cannot be cited finally yet. So far it has become incorporated, cle
itorially, purchased typesetting equipment, and stabilized its ad
to compensate for the withdrawal of student fees. Although th
praised for each of these achievements none of them or no com
constitutes an independent newspaper.

LaGrange College, LaGrange, Ga.—The students at LaGra
lish a newspaper and a yearbook, each of whose editors is consi
publishers. The publications are considered to be independent
faculty advisers are provided. Neither publication is incorpor

Los Angeles College of Optometry, Los Angeles, Calif.—A
dent editors of the newspaper and the yearbook are publishers o
which are considered independent of the college which provides
ers. The publications are not incorporated.

University of Maine at Portland-Gorham, Portland, Maine
of the newspaper and yearbook at this branch campus serve
publications considered independent of the University which pr
advisers. The publications are not incorporated.

University of Maryland, College Park, Md.—Maryland Me
es the student daily newspaper, a black bi-weekly newspaper,
yearbook. This corporation was created by the University afte
commission recommended incorporation.

Maryland Media is granted funds from student fees by the Stu
Association. Two University faculty members are on its boar
charter provisions. It uses rent-free University space. The publ
edited independently and published by a responsible independe
and must remain a part of the University community according
gents. (33)

Marymount Manhattan College, New York, N.Y.—Altho
person serves as publisher of the student publications, Mary
College considers them to be independent of the College. (34) Th
not incorporated.

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.—The Mi
is an incorporated daily newspaper with a circulation of 36,67
ty's 43,888 students. A University official serves as publish
yearbook is a University publication whose publisher, a fac
proves its content prior to publication. Content of the newspape

, N.Y.—The **Cornell Daily Sun** is incorporated and the University. The University printer, auditor, to the staff.

ew Haven, Conn.—Students publish a daily news- for 3,792 students. It is incorporated and its board nembers, students, and alumni.

er, Colo.—The **Denver Clarion** is a daily with a cir- nts. The paper has rent-free housing and an $18,000- versity which exercises no controls on its content. tatus and system for many years. A visitor to the udent editor didn't even know the name of the sin- e faculty. Chris Wood, a more recent and percep- ion of financial independence as providing no ben- v have. (24)

uis, Mo., reports that it has an independent news- d. Sometimes faculty members serve as advisers

Tallahassee, Fla.—The University president de- s "Publisher" of the **Flambeau**. He celebrated his 00 annual student activity fee allocation. But the culty raising enough funds to sustain its $200,000 72-73 with a $4,000 deficit. The University decided facilities and a $22,000 annual purchase of adver- ur days a week for an official University bulletin dministrative officials. (25)

gsville, Fla.—A worried University president re- ing up the **Florida Alligator** as an "independent" been bothersome to the University from a content state attorney general has ruled that university newspapers nor be held liable for damaging state- as a circulation of 15,000 for 18,317 students. The confrontations with faculty, students, and student in 1966. In 1969 the American Association of Uni- he University as repressive. The new President ntent. When he discovered he could not do so legal- osing something called independence. (27)

ted 8 to 1 to keep allocating funds to the paper. The s rental of $217,000 worth of printing equipment University space and facilities.

assistant manager of the Campus Shop and Book- er and on the Board of Directors. The advertising s a professional journalist. The other four board mmission to design his plan became board of direc- oration. The President did not submit the plan to s of the Student Senate condemned the President's e night he announced the plan, to deliver a resolu- action "completely ignored the wishes of the stu-

far from settled. Its financial future is indeed pre- s the nemisis of the paper is now departed from the nd more intelligent plans and relationships can be

Francisco, Calif.—The student newspaper at Gold- independent of the College. It is not incorporated ser. However, it is funded through student fees and ts publishers.

nbridge, Mass.—The **Harvard Crimson** always ap- ample of an independent college newspaper. It is a 0 for a University enrollment of 8,862. The **Crimson** ncorporated as is a second newspaper published dent). These publications also serve Radcliffe Col- mpletely independent of the University since its be- ly strong enough to pay its editor handsomely and d printing plant off campus. (29) Its board of direc- who were associated with the paper while students.

pana, Ill.—The **Daily Illini** is an incorporated daily the University's 19,370 students. Both it and the pendent editorially from the University. Mr. Rich- lisher for the two publications. The Charter provi- Company indicates these publications are not inde- ting purpose of the company, these words clearly he University operation:

ority of the Chancellor of the University of Illinois, shall be to publish and distribute student publica-

which eventually lost Journalism accreditation for Iowa. The relationship between the paper and the journalism program wavered between no association to strong association, the latter of which seems to have prevailed as the journalism program has launched a re-structuring of its total operation to become eligible for accreditation.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.—The University Daily Kansas Board is incorporated and publishes the daily newspaper circulating 19,000 copies for 21,232 students. The **Jayhawker** yearbook board is also incorporated. Neither the newspaper nor the yearbook is considered independent of the University. Members of the journalism faculty serve as advisers for the newspaper staff.

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.—The Kernel Corporation was incorporated a year ago to publish the daily newspaper with a circulation of 11,000 for the 20,455 students. The yearbook is published by a board of student publications and is not considered to be independent of the University. For a period of time both the newspaper and the yearbook were troublesome performers; a disillusioned administration was on the verge of dropping them both. It hesitated since the half million dollars contributed to the University by the newspaper from its profits established at least a sentimental tie. The University hired a new publisher for these publications. This energetic official and the remarkable young man who served as editor managed to incorporate the newspaper, which eased away from an annual $40,000 student fee allocation to complete dependence on advertising income. A full-time professional advertising director was employed to assure adequate advertising incom..

A series of articles have proclaimed and boasted about the independent status of the Kentucky Kernel during the last two years. That independence is not complete nor pure by any stretch of imagination.

First, the publisher who is general manager and editorial staff adviser is a university official whose salary is paid for from University funds. She has university duties other than those associated with the newspaper; consequently, she works long, hard hours. Seven of the 13 members of the initial board of directors were college officials. (32) The articles of incorporation require that assets shall be transferred to the University to provide journalism scholarships if the newspaper is ever dissolved. The newspaper is located in the journalism building; journalism students can earn limited academic credit by working on its staff, and journalism faculty members are available to that staff for pleasant, informal advice. The paper had improved markably during the last year or so due largely to the skill of Mike Wines, its editor, and the publisher, Mrs. Nancy Green. It recently exposed an athletic tutoring scandal which had been festering at the University for some time.

The success of the Kernel Press, Inc., is still not assured financially so its case cannot be cited finally yet. So far it has become incorporated, cleaned itself up editorially, purchased typesetting equipment, and stabilized its advertising income to compensate for the withdrawal of student fees. Although the paper could be praised for each of these achievements none of them or no combination of them constitutes an independent newspaper.

LaGrange College, LaGrange, Ga.—The students at LaGrange College publish a newspaper and a yearbook, each of whose editors is considered to serve as publishers. The publications are considered to be independent of the college. No faculty advisers are provided. Neither publication is incorporated.

Los Angeles College of Optometry, Los Angeles, Calif.—Apparently the student editors of the newspaper and the yearbook are publishers of the publications which are considered independent of the college which provides no faculty advisers. The publications are not incorporated.

University of Maine at Portland-Gorham, Portland, Maine—Student editors of the newspaper and yearbook at this branch campus serve as publishers for publications considered independent of the University which provides no faculty advisers. The publications are not incorporated.

University of Maryland, College Park, Md.—Maryland Media, Inc., publishes the student daily newspaper, a black bi-weekly newspaper, a magazine, and yearbook. This corporation was created by the University after a nine-member commission recommended incorporation.

Maryland Media is granted funds from student fees by the Student Government Association. Two University faculty members are on its board of directors by charter provisions. It uses rent-free University space. The publications, although edited independently and published by a responsible independent publisher, are and must remain a part of the University community according to the board of regents. (33)

Marymount Manhattan College, New York, N.Y.—Although no agency or person serves as publisher of the student publications, Marymount Manhattan College considers them to be independent of the College. (34) The publications are not incorporated.

Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.—The **Michigan State News** is an incorporated daily newspaper with a circulation of 36,675 for the University's 43,888 students. A University official serves as publisher. The **Wolverine** yearbook is a University publication whose publisher, a faculty member, approves its content prior to publication. Content of the newspaper does not undergo

prior approval since it is independent of the University as far as content is concerned.

Article six of the **Academic Freedom Report for Students at Michigan State University** defines student publications as publications in which students have been involved in writing, publishing, and distributing and includes publications of student living units, governing groups, student organizations, and other student groups. Students are assured maximum freedom of expression and ideas in such publications. Administrative units also may authorize funds for and assume sponsorship of publications germane to the administrative unit. The **Wolverine** yearbook and other such publications are designated as University Publications. Full freedom of content and editorial policy is guaranteed to all such publications subject only to the advice and counsel of the administrator or administrative unit. Circulation and subscription sales are rigidly regulated. (35)

33. Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich.—The **Michigan Daily** produces 10,000 copies for the University's 36,507 students. It and the yearbook are published by a Board for Student Publications which includes faculty members in its membership.

In the Code of Ethics (36) statement of the **Daily**, which every staff member is admonished to read and understand, the "independence" of the paper becomes quite unclear. The preamble indicates "As a newspaper published by the university of Michigan it is incumbent upon the **Daily** always to have at heart the interests of the University, and to refrain from any such action as may compromise the University in the eyes of the Legislature. The code for the **Michigan Daily** prescribes:

1. The editorial page shall not reflect one point of view to the exclusion of all others.
2. Editorials badly written, in poor taste, or based on faulty thinking will be denied publication.
3. Racial or religious bias cannot be in editorials.
4. Political discussion shall be confined specifically to issues and shall never embrace personal attacks on political figures.
5. The **Daily** will not take sides in elections to the Board of Regents.
6. There shall be no discussion of state appropriations to the University without previous editorial consultation with members of the Board in Control of Student Publications.
7. Members of the staff are to seek advice and assistance from faculty members throughout the campus.
8. All interviews with faculty members shall be checked with the interviewee either personally or by phone before they are published.
9. Reports of University lectures shall whenever possible, be checked with the head of the department sponsoring the particular lecture.
10. Sex crimes shall not be discussed in news or editorial columns.
11. Violent crimes, except of immediate local interest, shall not be discussed.
12. Suicides of alumni shall not be reported, except if they occur in the immediate vicinity, in which case they shall be dealt with with extreme care.
13. Crimes involving students or faculty shall not be reported without first notifying the proper University authorities.
14. News items of a pornographic nature shall have no place in the **Daily**.

In a practical sense, student staff members generally ignore these prohibitions written in 1940 because they are journalistically ludicrous; consequently, the Board is frequently in session to look into matters.

Michael Reddock, vice-president for university relations, reports that the public doesn't really consider the **Daily** as being independent of the University. "I've got plenty of letters to prove it," he says. (37)

Despite the above data, the **Michigan Daily** is frequently pointed to as an example of an "independent" newspaper.

The newspaper has been strong financially. Its building was paid for from yearbook and newspaper profits and it pays for utilities. Even so it frequently has a sizable profit each year.

New York University, New York City, N.Y.—New York University is a private university of 42,000 students in 16 schools and colleges. The Washington Square Center has three publications which fall in the newspaper category: **Washington Square Journal**, which is the sports, news, and features paper with a circulation of 20,000. **Cold Duck** is a weekly "new journalism" paper which deals with the arts, long political columns, humor and which also uses **New York Magazine** syndicate service features (circulation 10,000). **Commentator** is the School of Law weekly, which deals with intraschool matters and the social action programs of the law school.

The administration of the University considers the editorial boards of the newspapers to be the agency publishing them. The papers use phrases like "published by the students of N.Y.U."; for would be a more accurate word than "by."

North Carolina Central College—The **Campus Echo** had its university funds cut off. It became defunct, but a recent court decision restored its funds. (38)

Northland College, Ashland, Wis.—All campus communications media are under the total control of the Northland College Communications Commission

pointed by the University president and three stu
ate. The president-treasurer of the board must m
ident of the University and other reports require
tions. The Board selects editors and business m
may dismiss them for cause. The Board deter
members. (40)

The Constitution and bylaws of the Students P
be approved by the Student Senate.

Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Ok
Company, Inc., publishes a daily newspaper with
The Board of Directors of Student Publications
the yearbook or the newspaper is considered ind
nalism faculty members serve as advisers and t
nalism is publisher. Five university officials ar
are the six members of the board of directors of
pany. (41)

University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.—The
Inc., publishes 10,000 copies of a daily newspaper
directors includes three faculty members appoi
students appointed by the student body presider
ness manager of the paper. (42) Each year the
the student government for bulk subscriptions of
bulk subscriptions have to be contracted with the

The **Daily Emerald** is frequently cited as an e
paper, but it obviously is very dependent on annu
a board dominated by representatives of student
ministration.

Pennsylvania State University, University
publishes 15,500 copies of a daily newspaper for
The yearbook is a chartered student organizatio
dent. As a matter of fact, an administrative off
prior to publication. The newspaper has no offi
space and the UNIVERSITY BUYS SUBSCRIPT
TION. It does not have to obtain a student orga
dents and faculty are members of the corporatio
ture is currently under revision.

Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.—The
Company, Inc., publishes 2,900 copies of a daily
5,241 students. The yearbook is sponsored by the
Princeton tradition of a free press for students d
faculty member is on the board of directors.

Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.—T
ies in a University with 26,199 students. Occasion
an independent newspaper. This view grew out of
which was badly handled by those officials. The E
dition has deteriorated badly during the last seve
buy an offset press from the University Foundat
Union building. Its fortunes are at low ebb now. U
press it is trying to find a buyer for the press who
per. Press runs have diminished to about 2,500 cop

Queens College of the City University of New
is published by Student Press, Inc. A second new
as a club chartered by the college. Both are consid
sity; however, faculty members and administrat
directors.

Saint Leo College, Saint Leo, Fla.—The stud
be independent of the college "to a great extent as

Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind.—T
independently of the college but the yearbook has
content prior to publication.

Salisbury State College, Salisbury, Md.—T
process of incorporation.

University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S.D
yearbook are published by an incorporated Stude
laws of this board indicate that the principal office
University. The board members include two stu
association president and approved by the student
all students, a student appointed by the head of t
appointed by the public relations office. The latte
A journalism faculty member is an ex-officio m
serves as adviser for the newspaper and yearbo

Student publications can be assigned to the boa
association president and by university officia
publications. The board appoints and dismisses

it is independent of the University as far as content is con-

Academic Freedom Report for Students at Michigan State
tudent publications as publications in which students have
ing, publishing, and distributing and includes publications of
governing groups, student organizations, and other student
assured maximum freedom of expression and ideas in such
istrative units also may authorize funds for and assume spon-
ns germane to the administrative unit. The **Wolverine** year-
publications are designated as University Publications. Full
nd editorial policy is guaranteed to all such publications sub-
ice and counsel of the administrator or administrative unit.
scription sales are rigidly regulated. (35)
versity, Ann Arbor, Mich.—The **Michigan Daily** produces
University's 36,507 students. It and the yearbook are pub-
r Student Publications which includes faculty members in its

ics (36) statement of the **Daily**, which every staff member is
and understand, the "independence" of the paper becomes
reamble indicates "As a newspaper published by the univer-
s incumbent upon the **Daily** always to have at heart the inter-
ty, and to refrain from any such action as may compromise
e eyes of the Legislature. The code for the **Michigan Daily** pre-

ge shall not reflect one point of view to the exclusion of all oth-

y written, in poor taste, or based on faulty thinking will be de-

ous bias cannot be in editorials.
ssion shall be confined specifically to issues and shall never
attacks on political figures.
ot take sides in elections to the Board of Regents.
no discussion of state appropriations to the University without
consultation with members of the Board in Control of Student

e staff are to seek advice and assistance from faculty members
mpus.
with faculty members shall be checked with the interviewee el-
y phone before they are published.
versity lectures shall whenever possible, be checked with the
tment sponsoring the particular lecture.
all not be discussed in news or editorial columns.
es, except of immediate local interest, shall not be discussed.
umni shall not be reported, except if they occur in the immedi-
ch case they shall be dealt with with extreme care.
ving students or faculty shall not be reported without first noti-
University authorities.
f a pornographic nature shall have no place in the **Daily**.
nse, student staff members generally ignore these prohibitions
ecause they are journalistically ludicrous; consequently, the
y in session to look into matters.
k, vice-president for university relations, reports that the pub-
consider the **Daily** as being independent of the University. "I've
s to prove it," he says. (37)
ve data, the **Michigan Daily** is frequently pointed to as an exam-
ndent" newspaper.
has been strong financially. Its building was paid for from year-
er profits and it pays for utilities. Even so it frequently has a
h year.
niversity, New York City, N.Y.—New York University is a pri-
f 42,000 students in 16 schools and colleges. The Washington
as three publications which fall in the newspaper category:
re Journal, which is the sports, news, and features paper with a
00. **Cold Duck** is a weekly "new journalism" paper which deals
political columns, humor and which also uses **New York Maga-**
vice features (circulation 10,000). **Commentator** is the School of
h deals with intraschool matters and the social action programs
.
tion of the University considers the editorial boards of the news-
gency publishing them. The papers use phrases like "published
N.Y.U."; for would be a more accurate word than "by."
na Central College—The **Campus Echo** had its university funds
decision restored its funds. (38)

pointed by the University president and three students elected by the Student Senate. The president-treasurer of the board must make an annual report to the president of the University and other reports required by university rules and regulations. The Board selects editors and business managers for the publications and may dismiss them for cause. The Board determines salaries paid student staff members. (40)

The Constitution and bylaws of the Students Publishing Company, Inc., had to be approved by the Student Senate.

Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla.—The O'Collegian Publishing Company, Inc., publishes a daily newspaper with 15,000 copies for 19,935 students. The Board of Directors of Student Publications publishes the yearbook. Neither the yearbook or the newspaper is considered independent of the University. Journalism faculty members serve as advisers and the director of the school of journalism is publisher. Five university officials and the student newspaper editor are the six members of the board of directors of the O'Collegian Publishing Company. (41)

University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.—The Emerald Publishing Company, Inc., publishes 10,000 copies of a daily newspaper for 15,249 students. The board of directors includes three faculty members appointed by the president and three students appointed by the student body president as well as the editor and business manager of the paper. (42) Each year the corporation must negotiate with the student government for bulk subscriptions of about $26,400 and $7,500 worth of bulk subscriptions have to be contracted with the University administration.

The **Daily Emerald** is frequently cited as an example of an independent newspaper, but it obviously is very dependent on annual subscription negotiations and a board dominated by representatives of student government and University administration.

Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.—The Collegian, Inc., publishes 15,500 copies of a daily newspaper for the University's 38,448 students. The yearbook is a chartered student organization and is not considered independent. As a matter of fact, an administrative official approved yearbook content prior to publication. The newspaper has no official tie, yet it is provided office space and the UNIVERSITY BUYS SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION. It does not have to obtain a student organization charter to function. Students and faculty are members of the corporation's board. The corporation structure is currently under revision.

Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.—The Daily Princetonian Publishing Company, Inc., publishes 2,900 copies of a daily newspaper for the University's 5,241 students. The yearbook is sponsored by the junior and senior classes. The Princeton tradition of a free press for students dates back to the 18th Century. A faculty member is on the board of directors.

Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.—The **Exponent** publishes 6,000 copies in a University with 26,199 students. Occasionally, it is cited as an example of an independent newspaper. This view grew out of a clash with the administration which was badly handled by those officials. The **Exponent** which has a strong tradition has deteriorated badly during the last several years. It borrowed money to buy an offset press from the University Foundation. It is located in the Student Union building. Its fortunes are at low ebb now. Unable to make payments on the press it is trying to find a buyer for the press who would be willing to print the paper. Press runs have diminished to about 2,500 copies.

Queens College of the City University of New York—The **Phoenix** newspaper is published by Student Press, Inc. A second newspaper, **Newsbeat**, is published as a club chartered by the college. Both are considered independent of the University; however, faculty members and administrators are members of the board of directors.

Saint Leo College, Saint Leo, Fla.—The student newspaper is considered to be independent of the college "to a great extent as is the yearbook."

Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind.—The student newspaper operates independently of the college but the yearbook has advisers, one of whom approves content prior to publication.

Salisbury State College, Salisbury, Md.—The student newspaper is in the process of incorporation.

University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S.D.—The campus newspaper and yearbook are published by an incorporated Student Publications Board. The bylaws of this board indicate that the principal office of the publications shall be the University. The board members include two students appointed by the student association president and approved by the student senate, two students elected by all students, a student appointed by the head of the journalism division, and one appointed by the public relations office. The latter two are non-voting members. A journalism faculty member is an ex-officio member of the board. He also serves as adviser for the newspaper and yearbook.

Student publications can be assigned to the board's jurisdiction by the student president and by university officials who are sponsors of such

4. Political discussion shall be confined specifically to issues and shall never embrace personal attacks on political figures.

5. The **Daily** will not take sides in elections to the Board of Regents.

6. There shall be no discussion of state appropriations to the University without previous editorial consultation with members of the Board in Control of Student Publications.

7. Members of the staff are to seek advice and assistance from faculty members throughout the campus.

8. All interviews with faculty members shall be checked with the interviewee either personally or by phone before they are published.

9. Reports of University lectures shall whenever possible, be checked with the head of the department sponsoring the particular lecture.

10. Sex crimes shall not be discussed in news or editorial columns.

11. Violent crimes, except of immediate local interest, shall not be discussed.

12. Suicides of alumni shall not be reported, except if they occur in the immediate vicinity, in which case they shall be dealt with with extreme care.

13. Crimes involving students or faculty shall not be reported without first notifying the proper University authorities.

14. News items of a pornographic nature shall have no place in the **Daily**.

In a practical sense, student staff members generally ignore these prohibitions written in 1940 because they are journalistically ludicrous; consequently, the Board is frequently in session to look into matters.

Michael Raddock, vice-president for university relations, reports that the public doesn't really consider the **Daily** as being independent of the University. "I've got plenty of letters to prove it," he says. (37)

Despite the above data, the **Michigan Daily** is frequently pointed to as an example of an "independent" newspaper.

The newspaper has been strong financially. Its building was paid for from yearbook and newspaper profits and it pays for utilities. Even so it frequently has a sizable profit each year.

New York University, New York City, N.Y.—New York University is a private university of 42,000 students in 16 schools and colleges. The Washington Square Center has three publications which fall in the newspaper category: **Washington Square Journal**, which is the sports, news, and features paper with a circulation of 20,000. **Cold Duck** is a weekly "new journalism" paper which deals with the arts, long political columns, humor and which also uses **New York Magazine** syndicate service features (circulation 10,000). **Commentator** is the School of Law weekly, which deals with intraschool matters and the social action programs of the law school.

The administration of the University considers the editorial boards of the newspapers to be the agency publishing them. The papers use phrases like "published by the students of N.Y.U."; for would be a more accurate word than "by."

North Carolina Central College—The **Campus Echo** had its university funds cut off. It became defunct, but a recent court decision restored its funds. (38)

Northland College, Ashland, Wis.—All campus communications media are under the total control of the Northland College Communications Commission, Inc. These include the student newspapers, the yearbook, a literary magazine, and a radio station. This incorporation is considered strong enough to make the publications "absolutely, legally, and actually 'independent' of the College." But members of the faculty serve as advisers on an informal basis. A description of the Commission raises questions about "independence."

The Communications Commission (39) is composed of nine members. Three are students selected by the Student Association. Four student editors belong. One faculty member and one administrator serve. If there is a dispute on the Commission, a student Supreme Court settles it. The Communications Commission has an independent budget and the College serves as collection agency. There is no way the College or the Student Association can censor any campus media, and the Communications Commission is prohibited from doing so by its by-laws.

The Commission appoints the four editors. Each editor appoints a staff which must be made up of students and the Commission must confirm these appointments.

Among the reasons the Commission can use to remove an editor are these:

1. publication of slanderous, libelous or defamatory statements, or the broadcast thereof, as defined by the Northland College Criminal Code, though no prosecution under the criminal code need occur.

2. the publication or broadcasting of demonstrably false or misleading statements designed to cause panic or damage to persons or property.

The by-laws of the Commission clearly indicate that Northland College really does not comprehend the nature of libel.

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.—The Students Publishing Company, Inc., publishes the yearbook and the daily newspaper which circulates 11,000 copies for 15,000 students. A chemistry department faculty member serves as chairman of the Board of Student Publications which is also the board of directors of the corporation and includes three faculty members and one alumnus all ap-

The yearbook is a chartered student organizati
dent. As a matter of fact, an administrative of
prior to publication. The newspaper has no off
space and the UNIVERSITY BUYS SUBSCRIP
TION. It does not have to obtain a student orga
dents and faculty are members of the corporatio
ture is currently under revision.

Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.—Th
Company, Inc., publishes 2,900 copies of a daily
5,241 students. The yearbook is sponsored by th
Princeton tradition of a free press for students c
faculty member is on the board of directors.

Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.—T
ies in a University with 26,199 students. Occasio
an independent newspaper. This view grew out c
which was badly handled by those officials. The
dition has deteriorated badly during the last sev
buy an offset press from the University Founda
Union building. Its fortunes are at low ebb now.
press it is trying to find a buyer for the press wh
per. Press runs have diminished to about 2,500 co

Queens College of the City University of Ne
is published by Student Press, Inc. A second ne
as a club chartered by the college. Both are cons
sity; however, faculty members and administra
directors.

Saint Leo College, Saint Leo, Fla.—The stu
be independent of the college "to a great extent a

Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind.—
independently of the college but the yearbook has
content prior to publication.

Salisbury State College, Salisbury, Md.—
process of incorporation.

University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S.
yearbook are published by an incorporated Stud
laws of this board indicate that the principal offic
University. The board members include two st
association president and approved by the studen
all students, a student appointed by the head of
appointed by the public relations office. The latt
A journalism faculty member is an ex-officio
serves as adviser for the newspaper and yearb

Student publications can be assigned to the bo
association president and by university offici
publications. The board appoints and dismisses
financially and legally responsible for editori
sactions. (43)

San Francisco State College, San Fr
newspaper is incorporated it is not considered
Associated Students publish the paper. The
publishes a newspaper as part of their laboratory

Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.—Th
considerable notice recently as the new indepen
is operated by a nine-member board, five of whon
and University bulk subscriptions are being
period. The paper is searching for alternate inc
plan cannot be evaluated until 1976. The Universi
a nominal rent charge since it has a building con
provided for such a building.

State University of New York at Stonybr
yearbook are considered independent. The n
Statesman Association which is not incorporate
advice in an unofficial capacity and as a favor to t

Southern Methodist University, Dallas,
Publications is currently publishing the stu
Publishing Company is seeking incorporation. A
publications works with each staff. He is an assoc

University of Tennessee—The **Daily Beaco**
"independence" for awhile but went so badly in d
install it as a university activity and pay off its d
the Chattanooga campus are not considered
members as advisers.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.—All st
University are part of Vanderbilt Student Com
sidered independent of the University in a legal se

onal attacks on political figures.
will not take sides in elections to the Board of Regents.
be no discussion of state appropriations to the University without
ial consultation with members of the Board in Control of Student

f the staff are to seek advice and assistance from faculty members
campus.
ws with faculty members shall be checked with the interviewee ei-
or by phone before they are published.
University lectures shall whenever possible, be checked with the
partment sponsoring the particular lecture.
s shall not be discussed in news or editorial columns.
imes, except of immediate local interest, shall not be discussed.
f alumni shall not be reported, except if they occur in the immedi-
which case they shall be dealt with with extreme care.

volving students or faculty shall not be reported without first noti-
r University authorities.
s of a pornographic nature shall have no place in the Daily.
sense, student staff members generally ignore these prohibitions
because they are journalistically ludicrous; consequently, the
ntly in session to look into matters.
dock, vice-president for university relations, reports that the pub-
y consider the Daily as being independent of the University. "I've
ters to prove it," he says. (37)
bove data, the Michigan Daily is frequently pointed to as an exam-
pendent" newspaper.
r has been strong financially. Its building was paid for from year-
paper profits and it pays for utilities. Even so it frequently has a
ach year.
University, New York City, N.Y.—New York University is a pri-
of 42,000 students in 16 schools and colleges. The Washington
has three publications which fall in the newspaper category:
are Journal, which is the sports, news, and features paper with a
,000. Cold Duck is a weekly "new journalism" paper which deals
ng political columns, humor and which also uses New York Maga-
ervice features (circulation 10,000). Commentator is the School of
ich deals with intraschool matters and the social action programs
ol.
ation of the University considers the editorial boards of the news-
agency publishing them. The papers use phrases like "published
f N.Y.U."; for would be a more accurate word than "by."
lina Central College—The Campus Echo had its university funds
e defunct, but a recent court decision restored its funds. (38)
College, Ashland, Wis.—All campus communications media are
control of the Northland College Communications Commission,
de the student newspapers, the yearbook, a literary magazine,
on. This incorporation is considered strong enough to make the
solutely, legally, and actually 'independent' of the College." But
faculty serve as advisers on an informal basis. A description of
raises questions about "independence."
cations Commission (39) is composed of nine members. Three
ected by the Student Association. Four student editors belong.
mber and one administrator serve. If there is a dispute on the
tudent Supreme Court settles it. The Communications Commis-
pendent budget and the College serves as collection agency.
the College or the Student Association can censor any campus
Communications Commission is prohibited from doing so by its

on appoints the four editors. Each editor appoints a staff which
of students and the Commission must confirm these appoint-

ons the Commission can use to dismiss an editor are these:
slanderous, libelous, or defamatory statements, or the broad-
fined by the Northland College Criminal Code, though no prose-
criminal code need occur.
on or broadcasting of demonstrably false or misleading state-
cause panic or damage to persons or property.
the Commission clearly indicate that Northland College really
end the nature of libel.
n University, Evanston, Ill.—The Students Publishing Compa-
the yearbook and the daily newspaper which circulates 11,000
students. A chemistry department faculty member serves as
oard of Student Publications which is also the board of directors
and includes three faculty members and one alumnus all ap-

The yearbook is a chartered student organization and is not considered independent. As a matter of fact, an administrative official approved yearbook content prior to publication. The newspaper has no official tie, yet it is provided office space and the UNIVERSITY BUYS SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION. It does not have to obtain a student organization charter to function. Students and faculty are members of the corporation's board. The corporation structure is currently under revision.

Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.—The Daily Princetonian Publishing Company, Inc., publishes 2,900 copies of a daily newspaper for the University's 5,241 students. The yearbook is sponsored by the junior and senior classes. The Princeton tradition of a free press for students dates back to the 18th Century. A faculty member is on the board of directors.

Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.—The **Exponent** publishes 6,000 copies in a University with 26,199 students. Occasionally, it is cited as an example of an independent newspaper. This view grew out of a clash with the administration which was badly handled by those officials. The **Exponent** which has a strong tradition has deteriorated badly during the last several years. It borrowed money to buy an offset press from the University Foundation. It is located in the Student Union building. Its fortunes are at low ebb now. Unable to make payments on the press it is trying to find a buyer for the press who would be willing to print the paper. Press runs have diminished to about 2,500 copies.

Queens College of the City University of New York—The **Phoenix** newspaper is published by Student Press, Inc. A second newspaper, **Newsbeat**, is published as a club chartered by the college. Both are considered independent of the University; however, faculty members and administrators are members of the board of directors.

Saint Leo College, Saint Leo, Fla.—The student newspaper is considered to be independent of the college "to a great extent as is the yearbook."

Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind.—The student newspaper operates independently of the college but the yearbook has advisers, one of whom approves content prior to publication.

Salisbury State College, Salisbury, Md.—The student newspaper is in the process of incorporation.

University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S.D.—The campus newspaper and yearbook are published by an incorporated Student Publications Board. The bylaws of this board indicate that the principal office of the publications shall be the University. The board members include two students appointed by the student association president and approved by the student senate, two students elected by all students, a student appointed by the head of the journalism division, and one appointed by the public relations office. The latter two are non-voting members. A journalism faculty member is an ex-officio member of the board. He also serves as adviser for the newspaper and yearbook.

Student publications can be assigned to the board's jurisdiction by the student association president and by university officials who are sponsors of such publications. The board appoints and dismisses and establishes salaries. It is financially and legally responsible for editorial content and financial transactions. (43)

San Francisco State College, San Francisco, Calif.—Although the newspaper is incorporated it is not considered independent of the College. The Associated Students publish the paper. The Journalism Department also publishes a newspaper as part of their laboratory classes.

Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.—The **Stanford Daily** has received considerable notice recently as the new independent newspaper. Its corporation is operated by a nine-member board, five of whom are students. Student fee funds and University bulk subscriptions are being discontinued over a three-year period. The paper is searching for alternate income possibilities. Success of the plan cannot be evaluated until 1976. The University will have to provide housing at a nominal rent charge since it has a building constructed from funds specifically provided for such a building.

State University of New York at Stonybrook, N.Y.—The newspaper and yearbook are considered independent. The newspaper is published by the Statesman Association which is not incorporated. A visiting lecturer provides advice in an unofficial capacity and as a favor to the staff.

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.—The Board of Student Publications is currently publishing the student newspaper. A Student's Publishing Company is seeking incorporation. At present the director of student publications works with each staff. He is an associate professor of journalism.

University of Tennessee—The **Daily Beacon** of the Knoxville campus tried "independence" for awhile but went so badly in debt that the University had to reinstall it as a university activity and pay off its debts. The student publications at the Chattanooga campus are not considered independent and have faculty members as advisers.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.—All student publications at Vanderbilt University are part of Vanderbilt Student Communications, Inc., and are considered independent of the University in a legal sense.

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—The newspaper and yearbook at Vassar College are both considered to be independent of the College. This plan is not a new one at Vassar since the publications have always been independent. They are published by the staff and are not incorporated.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.—The Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia is considered the publisher of the newspaper—an incorporated daily with 10,000 circulation for 15,000 students. The yearbook is also incorporated and appears to be more independent of the University than the newspaper is.

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.—Campus Publications, Inc., publishes the newspaper and is being petitioned to re-establish a yearbook. Both are considered independent of the University which nonetheless provides for a publications adviser from the student affairs area. An associate professor of accounting is president of the corporation whose board includes four faculty members appointed by the Faculty Senate Council, two administrators appointed by the chancellor from student affairs and from the University Publications Office, two students appointed by the Student Union, and two students from publications staffs. (44)

Western Illinois University, Macomb, Ill.—The Student Government Association contracts with a private, incorporated publisher to produce a newspaper whose staff is hired by that publisher who uses students and non-students as paid employees. The Student Government Association publishes a yearbook whose staff is advised about content prior to publication by a director of publications. The newspaper system is an attempt to sidestep an Illinois legal provision which declares each Illinois state college or university is publisher of student publications which are organized with institutional sponsorship, supported in whole or part, with state funds originating from student activity fees. Each institution is directed to promulgate policies aimed at sustaining publications of high quality.

Institutional leadership is responsible for student publications in accord with the objectives of the institutions. The Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities endorses the principle of freedom of expression and recognizes the obligations, legal and ethical, common to all publications of high quality. The truth and judgment implicit in responsible communications are expected to be observed in assessing whether material for students publications satisfies such obligations. (45)

The Western Illinois system appears to be in violation of the rules established by the Board of Governors.

William Patterson College, Wayne, N.J.—The student newspaper and yearbook of William Patterson are both considered independent of the college. The newspaper is incorporated. Both publications are funded by the student government association.

Roger Williams College, Bristol, R.I.—The newspaper is published by Student Publications, Inc., and the yearbook is published by student government. A faculty adviser approves yearbook content prior to publication and it is not considered independent of the college as the newspaper is. The board of directors is made up of students and the paper receives student fee money.

University of Wisconsin at Green Bay—The newspaper is considered independent of the University. It is published by students and is not incorporated. It is supported by student fee funds. The newspaper is covered by the 1965 statement of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin which encourages and supports freedom of expression in student publications.

University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisc.—The **Daily Cardinal** publishes 8,500 copies for the University's 34,000 students. There is also a semi-weekly paper. Both the newspapers and yearbook are incorporated. Although considered independent of the University, both must be controlled by students. The Board of Regents encourages and supports freedom of expression in student publications. The Board believes that no Regent, legislator, or other person should be able to prescribe what shall be orthodox and therefore acceptable for publication and what shall be unorthodox and therefore interdicted. (46)

Sophomores elect two and juniors elect one member of the board of the **Wisconsin Badger** yearbook corporation. Each board member stays in office until the end of his senior year. Three faculty members appointed by the President serve as advisory members of the Board. (47)

Five members of the board of the **Cardinal** daily newspaper must be students, elected by students in campus-wide voting. Three faculty members are appointed by the President of the University. (48)

The Student Life and Interests Committee of the University of Wisconsin has the same jurisdiction over the Daily Cardinal Corporation which it has over other student organizations except that it has no voice in matters of editorial or business policy or in the selection or retention of the personnel (except as to eligibility) of the **Daily Cardinal**. (49)

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.—The **Yale Daily News** circulates 4,000 copies among 8,900 students. It is cited often as an independent newspaper. Its [illegible] includes student staff members and alumni who served as staff

have student publications that could measure up to the 21 cr
tutes an "independent" publication. The two are the **Harv**
Yale Daily News. Each of these newspapers have an all-alum
in their corporations, but they do qualify under the 21 criter
use the names of their universities. Perhaps others might i
does not support such claims at present.

This datum is overwhelming since the NCCPA study
publications in 899 colleges and universities.

In fact and preference, America's institutions of higher
rushed, trended, or limped to anything which could be
dependent" college press.

At this point it well may be appropriate to ask if being
University and its students is a desirable state. An answ
campus press should emulate the commercial press and be

Such a view would suggest again that an analysis would ne
the publications should be independent from.

Daily newspapers are organized as commercial enter
States. It's better business to own more than one newspap
chain of newspapers could be the best business of all
newspapers published in the United States in 1973, most are
chain or group. (50) One hundred sixty-six newspaper ch
newspapers. Twenty-four large chains own 506 dailies, whi
own 562 dailies. Only 693 dailies are "independently" owned
are also frequently owned by chains. Perhaps some would
dependence" is not too important.

The Booth Newspaper Group, for example, is a small
speaking. But its annual report for 1972 indicates a total
more than $73,000,000 for its eight dailies.

Booth's commitment to its shareholders is to increase
vestment in the company over the long term. Achievemen
requires an equal commitment to building a professional w
rooted in the pursuit of excellence, in which people at all lev
fullest potential, according to the 1972 annual report.

This is grand language. John S. Knight wrote a stron
ownership for his group. He indicated that the Knight gro
provide sensible business practices for newspapers whose
freely within the chain. (51)

But W. J. Valentine, publisher of the **Antelope Valle**
California, took the group idea to task by telling **Editor a**
that "you can't be a free enterpriser, and be a group operat
group." (52) It's a contradiction in terms, he said.

If group ownership can arouse a debate on the "indepe
mercial press, perhaps an additional discussion would
political affiliations of several newspapers. The N. W. Ayer
cals records these official allegiances.

In the United States at least 251 daily newspapers have d
be dependently Republican or actually part of the R
Democrat commitments are higher at 281 designatio
newspapers are automatically aligned politically. The R
weekly papers signed up, while the Democrats can list 1,2
these figures which reveal a third of America's commercial
a political view could trigger questioning of the strength o
some commercial newspapers.

Newspapers would, of course, point out this classificatio
designed to obtain approval to publish legal advertisements
be tagged as a thinly disguised plan to provide indirect s
through state regulations.

On the federal level, newspapers enjoy a form of indirect
very low second class mailing rates. Almost all commerc
papers have a second class mailing permit. To get one, they
to provide the U.S. Post Office with a publisher-owner's stat
figures. The paper must publish specified data in each issu
indicate these requirements are not really content-control
mechanical and fiscal provisions. (53)

Many colleges and universities do not impose provi
demanding on their student publications.

If the commercial press can be considered free despit
corporate reality or small government regulations for
campus press could be also considered free even thou
arrangements with its university. But the college press is no
its college.

Certainly, incorporation does not mean "independence.
really doesn't provide the environment of freedom which

psie, N.Y.—The newspaper and yearbook at
d to be independent of the College. This plan is
e publications have always been independent.
d are not incorporated.

rlottesville, Va.—The Board of Visitors of the
ered the publisher of the newspaper—an in-
ulation for 15,000 students. The yearbook is also
more independent of the University than the

St. Louis, Mo.—Campus Publications, Inc.,
eing petitioned to re-establish a yearbook. Both
e University which nonetheless provides for a
tudent affairs area. An associate professor of
corporation whose board includes four faculty
ty Senate Council, two administrators appointed
affairs and from the University Publications
by the Student Union, and two students from

Macomb, Ill.—The Student Government Associ-
ncorporated publisher to produce a newspaper
sher who uses students and non-students as paid
nment Association publishes a yearbook whose
rior to publication by a director of publications.
mpt to sidestep an Illinois legal provision which
ge or university is publisher of student publica-
institutional sponsorship, supported in whole or
from student activity fees. Each institution is di-
med at sustaining publications of high quality.
sponsible for student publications in accord with
. The Board of Governors of State Colleges and
iple of freedom of expression and recognizes the
common to all publications of high quality. The
responsible communications are expected to be
material for students publications satisfies such

appears to be in violation of the rules established

ge, Wayne, N.J.—The student newspaper and
are both considered independent of the college.
d. Both publications are funded by the student

Bristol, R.I.—The newspaper is published by
the yearbook is published by student government.
arbook content prior to publication and it is not
ollege as the newspaper is. The board of directors
aper receives student fee money.

at Green Bay—The newspaper is considered in-
is published by students and is not incorporated. It
ds. The newspaper is covered by the 1965 statement
e University of Wisconsin which encourages and
n in student publications.

at Madison, Wisc.—The **Daily Cardinal** publishes
y's 34,000 students. There is also a semi-weekly
d yearbook are incorporated. Although considered
both must be controlled by students. The Board of
orts freedom of expression in student publications.
egent, legislator, or other person should be able to
doxx and therefore acceptable for publication and
d therefore interdicted. (46)
juniors elect one member of the board of the
orporation. Each board member stays in office until
hree faculty members appointed by the President
of the Board. (47)
of the **Cardinal** daily newspaper must be students,
s-wide voting. Three faculty members are appointed
versity. (48)
ests Committee of the University of Wisconsin has
e Daily Cardinal Corporation which it has over other
t that it has no voice in matters of editorial or
lection or retention of the personnel (except as to
dinal. (49)

The Yale Daily News circulates 4,000

have student publications that could measure up to the 21 criteria of what constitutes an "independent" publication. The two are the **Harvard Crimson** and the **Yale Daily News**. Each of these newspapers have an all-alumni board of directors in their corporations, but they do qualify under the 21 criteria except that they do use the names of their universities. Perhaps others might in the future, but data does not support such claims at present.

This datum is overwhelming since the NCCPA study encompassed 1,452 publications in 899 colleges and universities.

In fact and preference, America's institutions of higher education have not rushed, trended, or limped to anything which could be considered an "independent" college press.

At this point it well may be appropriate to ask if being "independent" of the University and its students is a desirable state. An answer would be that the campus press should emulate the commercial press and be "independent."

Such a view would suggest again that an analysis would need some idea of what the publications should be independent from.

Daily newspapers are organized as commercial enterprises in the United States. It's better business to own more than one newspaper; indeed, an entire chain of newspapers could be the best business of all. Of the 1,761 daily newspapers published in the United States in 1973, most are part of a newspaper chain or group. (50) One hundred sixty-six newspaper chains own 1,068 daily newspapers. Twenty-four large chains own 506 dailies, while 142 smaller chains own 562 dailies. Only 693 dailies are "independently" owned. Weekly newspapers are also frequently owned by chains. Perhaps some would say this form of "independence" is not too important.

The Booth Newspaper Group, for example, is a small chain, comparatively speaking. But its annual report for 1972 indicates a total operating revenue of more than $73,000,000 for its eight dailies.

Booth's commitment to its shareholders is to increase the value of their investment in the company over the long term. Achievement of this goal in turn requires an equal commitment to building a professional working environment, rooted in the pursuit of excellence, in which people at all levels can grow to their fullest potential, according to the 1972 annual report.

This is grand language. John S. Knight wrote a strong defense of group ownership for his group. He indicated that the Knight group is a necessity to provide sensible business practices for newspapers whose editors operate very freely within the chain. (51)

But W. J. Valentine, publisher of the **Antelope Valley Ledger-Gazette** in California, took the group idea to task by telling **Editor and Publisher** readers that "you can't be a free enterpriser, and be a group operator, or a member of a group." (52) It's a contradiction in terms, he said.

If group ownership can arouse a debate on the "independence" of the commercial press, perhaps an additional discussion would come by the stated political affiliations of several newspapers. The N. W. Ayer **Directory of Periodicals** records these official allegiances.

In the United States at least 251 daily newspapers have declared themselves to be independently Republican or actually part of the Republican structure. Democrat commitments are higher at 281 designations. Thus, 532 daily newspapers are automatically aligned politically. The Republicans have 1,170 weekly papers signed up, while the Democrats can list 1,275 weeklies. Certainly these figures which reveal a third of America's commercial press is committed to a political view could trigger questioning of the strength of the independence of some commercial newspapers.

Newspapers would, of course, point out this classification is a mechanical one designed to obtain approval to publish legal advertisements. Such approval could be tagged as a thinly disguised plan to provide indirect subsidy to newspapers through state regulations.

On the federal level, newspapers enjoy a form of indirect subsidy in the form of very low second class mailing rates. Almost all commercial daily and weekly papers have a second class mailing permit. To get one, they must apply and agree to provide the U.S. Post Office with a publisher-owner's statement and circulation figures. The paper must publish specified data in each issue. Newspapers would indicate these requirements are not really content-control devices, but merely mechanical and fiscal provisions. (53)

Many colleges and universities do not impose provisions as specific or demanding on their student publications.

If the commercial press can be considered free despite entanglements with corporate reality or small government regulations for fiscal purposes, the campus press could be also considered free even though it too has fiscal arrangements with its university. But the college press is not "independent" from its college.

Certainly, incorporation does not mean "independence. And "independence" [illegible] student publications

Institutional leadership is responsible for student publications in accord with the objectives of the institutions. The Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities endorses the principle of freedom of expression and recognizes the obligations, legal and ethical, common to all publications of high quality. The truth and judgment implicit in responsible communications are expected to be observed in assessing whether material for students publications satisfies such obligations. (45)

The Western Illinois system appears to be in violation of the rules established by the Board of Governors.

William Patterson College, Wayne, N.J.—The student newspaper and yearbook of William Patterson are both considered independent of the college. The newspaper is incorporated. Both publications are funded by the student government association.

Roger Williams College, Bristol, R.I.—The newspaper is published by Student Publications, Inc., and the yearbook is published by student government. A faculty adviser approves yearbook content prior to publication and it is not considered independent of the college as the newspaper is. The board of directors is made up of students and the paper receives student fee money.

University of Wisconsin at Green Bay—The newspaper is considered independent of the University. It is published by students and is not incorporated. It is supported by student fee funds. The newspaper is covered by the 1965 statement of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin which encourages and supports freedom of expression in student publications.

University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisc.—The **Daily Cardinal** publishes 8,500 copies for the University's 34,000 students. There is also a semi-weekly paper. Both the newspapers and yearbook are incorporated. Although considered independent of the University, both must be controlled by students. The Board of Regents encourages and supports freedom of expression in student publications. The Board believes that no Regent, legislator, or other person should be able to prescribe what shall be orthodox and therefore acceptable for publication and what shall be unorthodox and therefore interdicted. (46)

Sophomores elect two and juniors elect one member of the board of the **Wisconsin Badger** yearbook corporation. Each board member stays in office until the end of his senior year. Three faculty members appointed by the President serve as advisory members of the Board. (47)

Five members of the board of the **Cardinal** daily newspaper must be students, elected by students in campus-wide voting. Three faculty members are appointed by the President of the University. (48)

The Student Life and Interests Committee of the University of Wisconsin has the same jurisdiction over the Daily Cardinal Corporation which it has over other student organizations except that it has no voice in matters of editorial or business policy or in the selection or retention of the personnel (except as to eligibility) of the **Daily Cardinal**. (49)

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.—The **Yale Daily News** circulates 4,000 copies among 8,900 students. It is cited often as an independent newspaper. Its board of directors includes student staff members and alumni who served as staff members while students.

A careful reading of the data from each of the colleges, indicates that only two

more than $73,000,000 for its eight dailies.

Booth's commitment to its shareholders is to increase the ve investment in the company over the long term. Achievement o requires an equal commitment to building a professional wor rooted in the pursuit of excellence, in which people at all level fullest potential, according to the 1972 annual report.

This is grand language. John S. Knight wrote a strong ownership for his group. He indicated that the Knight group provide sensible business practices for newspapers whose edi freely within the chain. (51)

But W. J. Valentine, publisher of the **Antelope Valley** California, took the group idea to task by telling **Editor and** that "you can't be a free enterpriser, and be a group operator, group." (52) It's a contradiction in terms, he said.

If group ownership can arouse a debate on the "independe mercial press, perhaps an additional discussion would cor political affiliations of several newspapers. The N. W. Ayer Di cals records these official allegiances.

In the United States at least 251 daily newspapers have decl be independently Republican or actually part of the Rep Democrat commitments are higher at 281 designations newspapers are automatically aligned politically. The Repu weekly papers signed up, while the Democrats can list 1,275 these figures which reveal a third of America's commercial pr a political view could trigger questioning of the strength of t some commercial newspapers.

Newspapers would, of course, point out this classification i designed to obtain approval to publish legal advertisements. S be tagged as a thinly disguised plan to provide indirect subs through state regulations.

On the federal level, newspapers enjoy a form of indirect su very low second class mailing rates. Almost all commercia papers have a second class mailing permit. To get one, they mu to provide the U.S. Post Office with a publisher-owner's statem figures. The paper must publish specified data in each issue. indicate these requirements are not really content-control d mechanical and fiscal provisions. (53)

Many colleges and universities do not impose provisio demanding on their student publications.

If the commercial press can be considered free despite e corporate reality or small government regulations for fi campus press could be also considered free even though arrangements with its university. But the college press is not " its college.

Certainly, incorporation does not mean "independence. Ar really doesn't provide the environment of freedom which s actually seek and should have. This report will discuss in d vironment really should be in a later chapter.

sponsible for student publications in accord with
s. The Board of Governors of State Colleges and
iple of freedom of expression and recognizes the
common to all publications of high quality. The
responsible communications are expected to be
material for students publications satisfies such

appears to be in violation of the rules established

ge, Wayne, N.J.—The student newspaper and
are both considered independent of the college.
d. Both publications are funded by the student

Bristol, R.I.—The newspaper is published by
he yearbook is published by student government.
arbook content prior to publication and it is not
ollege as the newspaper is. The board of directors
aper receives student fee money.
t Green Bay—The newspaper is considered in-
s published by students and is not incorporated. It
s. The newspaper is covered by the 1965 statement
University of Wisconsin which encourages and
in student publications.
Madison, Wisc.—The **Daily Cardinal** publishes
's 34,000 students. There is also a semi-weekly
yearbook are incorporated. Although considered
oth must be controlled by students. The Board of
ts freedom of expression in student publications.
gent, legislator, or other person should be able to
ox and therefore acceptable for publication and
therefore interdicted. (46)
uniors elect one member of the board of the
poration. Each board member stays in office until
ee faculty members appointed by the President
the Board. (47)
f the **Cardinal** daily newspaper must be students,
wide voting. Three faculty members are appointed
rsity. (48)
ts Committee of the University of Wisconsin has
Daily Cardinal Corporation which it has over other
that it has no voice in matters of editorial or
ction or retention of the personnel (except as to
inal. (49)
ven, Conn.—The **Yale Daily News** circulates 4,000
It is cited often as an independent newspaper. Its
dent staff members and alumni who served as staff

from each of the colleges, indicates that only two

more than $73,000,000 for its eight dailies.

Booth's commitment to its shareholders is to increase the value of their investment in the company over the long term. Achievement of this goal in turn requires an equal commitment to building a professional working environment, rooted in the pursuit of excellence, in which people at all levels can grow to their fullest potential, according to the 1972 annual report.

This is grand language. John S. Knight wrote a strong defense of group ownership for his group. He indicated that the Knight group is a necessity to provide sensible business practices for newspapers whose editors operate very freely within the chain. (51)

But W. J. Valentine, publisher of the **Antelope Valley Ledger-Gazette** in California, took the group idea to task by telling **Editor and Publisher** readers that "you can't be a free enterpriser, and be a group operator, or a member of a group." (52) It's a contradiction in terms, he said.

If group ownership can arouse a debate on the "independence" of the commercial press, perhaps an additional discussion would come by the stated political affiliations of several newspapers. The N. W. Ayer **Directory of Periodicals** records these official allegiances.

In the United States at least 251 daily newspapers have declared themselves to be independently Republican or actually part of the Republican structure. Democrat commitments are higher at 281 designations. Thus, 532 daily newspapers are automatically aligned politically. The Republicans have 1,170 weekly papers signed up, while the Democrats can list 1,275 weeklies. Certainly these figures which reveal a third of America's commercial press is committed to a political view could trigger questioning of the strength of the independence of some commercial newspapers.

Newspapers would, of course, point out this classification is a mechanical one designed to obtain approval to publish legal advertisements. Such approval could be tagged as a thinly disguised plan to provide indirect subsidy to newspapers through state regulations.

On the federal level, newspapers enjoy a form of indirect subsidy in the form of very low second class mailing rates. Almost all commercial daily and weekly papers have a second class mailing permit. To get one, they must apply and agree to provide the U.S. Post Office with a publisher-owner's statement and circulation figures. The paper must publish specified data in each issue. Newspapers would indicate these requirements are not really content-control devices, but merely mechanical and fiscal provisions. (53)

Many colleges and universities do not impose provisions as specific or demanding on their student publications.

If the commercial press can be considered free despite entanglements with corporate reality or small government regulations for fiscal purposes, the campus press could be also considered free even though it too has fiscal arrangements with its university. But the college press is not "independent" from its college.

Certainly, incorporation does not mean "independence. And "independence" really doesn't provide the environment of freedom which student publications actually seek and should have. This report will discuss in detail, what that environment really should be in a later chapter.

Chapter Three—Several Assorted Myths

Myth Of Saving Money

Money is tight on the campus. Budgets are being squeezed. Appropriations are down. Donors are fleeing. Enrollments are dwindling. Inflation is cruel. An anti intellectualism is selling the belief that one or two years of technical or vocational post-high school study is the ultimate for most young people in contemporary society. Bruises are healing well from the days of violent campus demonstrations but the memory still is a frightening spector. And the underground press, with its romantically incorrect name, simply has run out of steam for the time being.

College administrators and board members look at shrinking funds, piled in smaller budget piles. They take a bit from here and there to bolster the crises and urgencies every month brings.

They remember the attacks made on the campus standard press and begin to attach credulity to that attack. Some believe students really don't want a campus newspaper, or yearbook, or magazine. This is an astonishing conclusion, especially to be made by a college president who makes speeches about the need for communications on the campus, in the nation, and around the world.

But greedy eyes say—take some or all of the money away from the student publications which aren't very important, or very popular, or always carried an implied threat anyhow. That money can be used better elsewhere.

When a Julius Duscha comes along with a thesis that says a student newspaper that receives student fee money can never be as independent as one cut off from the university without a dime, the fee raiders hurrah and produce rationale with grand phrases to excuse their depletion.

Perhaps this section of this report should weep for the student publication thus impoverished but it really is concerned about the college which believes it is going to save or make money by dumping the student publications.

Things just don't work out that way!

Here is what is more apt to happen.

Thomas Fischer caught the point. He tells us, "In these days of increasing student press independence it may prove advisable or necessary for an institution to establish its own house organ to communicate accurately and punctually information concerning its news, schedules, policies, etc." (54) Such a house organ costs money to produce. Printing it wouldn't be cheaper than printing the student newspaper unless fewer issues with fewer pages and less communications functions were produced. And the professional staff members doing the work would command higher salaries than the student staff could receive. Fischer solves the money problem neatly by saying, "Student fees monies can be provided." (55)

There have been such publications as the Columbia University **Newsletter**, the Harvard University **Gazette**, the Stanford **Observer**, and others. Students in many cases simply ignore these promotional house organs. Communication only happens when a reader reads, not because an administrator likes.

Another problem arises when the student newspaper has its funds taken away and is pushed from the university. In some 300 institutions, there exists a journalism instructional program. Journalism students report, write, edit, publish, and catch hell for whatever they did wrong from a vocal and perceptive audience of peers called students and faculty. The campus press provides a lively laboratory for these students. Some colleges organize this experience very formally; some are quite loosely arranged. In some colleges, pressure from student factions have forced a splitting away from the journalism faculty by the student newspapers. In others, the journalism faculty has fled the campus press either from fear of involvement or to find pleasanter avenues of academe to travel. But something happens. The journalism faculty discovers they need a new laboratory newspaper or publication so in come the requests for funds to sustain such a learning laboratory. This costs money!

An additional problem can arise. The supposed independent student newspaper simply cannot manage financially. For example, take the case of the **Spectator** of Columbia University. Student fee allocations ended. But the University loaned the paper $25,000 for cold type equipment. When the paper couldn't repay the loan the University authorized an additional $20,000 grant but found the paper owed $16,470 for telephone bills. So the phone bill, the grant, the debt makes a blockbuster headache for everyone. An independent paper does not necessarily relieve the University of money problems.

North Carolina presents an interesting case. Four students sued the University at Chapel Hill challenging the use of mandatory student fees to support the student newspaper, the **Daily Tarheel**. This suit followed an episode at North Carolina Central College. The university was mandated to withhold funds from the paper by a state court because some students had objected to its contents. The

the staffing of the newspaper and in a
protection clause forbids racial discri
tivities of a state-supported institution, t
press furnishes no shield for discrimin
The case was remanded to the district
could amend his pleadings to apply f
practices in staffing and advertising
nevertheless, that the permanent with
propriate remedy. (56)

This finding of the appellate court contradict
tually there is no legal, philosophical, or practic
fee monies to the campus press. Failure to do s
both the university and the publication. Use o
written, well-edited, reasonable and intelligent
way to provide for freedom of expression and ef
going and stable manner. This is educational

The Myth Of Selling

Frequent theme of advocates of no student fee
tions pictures an analogy wherein the student ne
zine) should earn its circulation by selling sub
press does.

Of course, there are no commercial year
buy so no analogy can be drawn for that type publ

A yearbook staff must contract for a variety o
the book is to be produced. The amount of money
be many thousands of dollars. If the funds need
come from yearbook sales primarily, the staff is
enough to establish a budget. One lazy student, a
livery from the printer and other catastrophes
then? Individually sold yearbooks should sell for
high price forced by the small number printed.
more copies, it can pro-rate charges across this n
high quality and process-color is not great. It's
books at $12 each in any college. The cost of produ
follow this table.

Examples Of Yearbook

Number of copies	Number of pages	Total of all costs	Cost per book
1,000	352	$ 21,000	$21.00
2,000	368	$ 39,000	$19.50
3,000	384	$ 52,000	$17.33
4,000	400	$ 65,000	$16.25
5,000	416	$ 76,000	$15.20
6,000	432	$ 85,000	$14.18
7,000	448	$ 92,000	$13.14
8,000	464	$ 97,000	$12.13
9,000	492	$102,000	$11.33
10,000	508	$107,000	$10.70
11,000	524	$112,000	$10.17
12,000	540	$117,000	$ 9.75

A college or university with 5,000 students cou
352-page yearbook if $6 were allocated from eac
per semester, or $2 per quarter). Smaller colleg

Chapter Three
Several Assorted Myths

Myth Of Saving Money

the campus. Budgets are being squeezed. Appropriations are leeing. Enrollments are dwindling. Inflation is cruel. An anti elling the belief that one or two years of technical or vocational udy is the ultimate for most young people in contemporary healing well from the days of violent campus demonstrations l is a frightening spector. And the underground press, with its ect name, simply has run out of steam for the time being.

rators and board members look at shrinking funds, piled in s. They take a bit from here and there to bolster the crises and onth brings.

he attacks made on the campus standard press and begin to hat attack. Some believe students really don't want a campus arbook, or magazine. This is an astonishing conclusion, de by a college president who makes speeches about the need s on the campus, in the nation, and around the world.

say—take some or all of the money away from the student aren't very important, or very popular, or always carried an ow. That money can be used better elsewhere.

scha comes along with a thesis that says a student newspaper nt fee money can never be as independent as one cut off from out a dime, the fee raiders hurrah and produce rationale with xcuse their depletion.

ion of this report should weep for the student publication thus really is concerned about the college which believes it is going ney by dumping the student publications.

work out that way!

more apt to happen.

caught the point. He tells us, "In these days of increasing endence it may prove advisable or necessary for an institution house organ to communicate accurately and punctually ing its news, schedules, policies, etc." (54) Such a house organ duce. Printing it wouldn't be cheaper than printing the student ewer issues with fewer pages and less communications func- d. And the professional staff members doing the work would alaries than the student staff could receive. Fischer solves the atly by saying, "Student fees monies can be provided." (55)

such publications as the Columbia University **Newsletter**, the y **Gazette**, the Stanford **Observer**, and others. Students in ignore these promotional house organs. Communication only ader reads, not because an administrator likes.

arises when the student newspaper has its funds taken away n the university. In some 300 institutions, there exists a jour- al program. Journalism students report, write, edit, publish, whatever they did wrong from a vocal and perceptive audience tudents and faculty. The campus press provides a lively se students. Some colleges organize this experience very for- uite loosely arranged. In some colleges, pressure from student d a splitting away from the journalism faculty by the student ners, the journalism faculty has fled the campus press either ement or to find pleasanter avenues of academe to travel. But s. The journalism faculty discovers they need a new laboratory lication so in come the requests for funds to sustain such a y. This costs money!

oblem can arise. The supposed independent student newspaper nage financially. For example, take the case of the **Spectator** of ty. Student fee allocations ended. But the University loaned the ld type equipment. When the paper couldn't repay the loan the zed an additional $20,000 grant but found the paper owed $16,470 . So the phone bill, the grant, the debt makes a blockbuster yone. An independent paper does not necessarily relieve the ey problems.

resents an interesting case. Four students sued the University llenging the use of mandatory student fees to support the , the **Daily Tarheel**. This suit followed an episode at North Carthe staffing of the newspaper and in accepting advertising. The equal protection clause forbids racial discrimination in extracurricular activities of a state-supported institution, the court said, and freedom of the press furnishes no shield for discrimination in advertising.

The case was remanded to the district court so the university president could amend his pleadings to apply for relief against discriminatory practices in staffing and advertising. The appeals court indicated, nevertheless, that the permanent withdrawal of funds was not an appropriate remedy. (56)

This finding of the appellate court contradicts totally the Duscha thesis. Actually there is no legal, philosophical, or practical reason not to allocate student fee monies to the campus press. Failure to do so leads to financial problems for both the university and the publication. Use of student fee money for a well-written, well-edited, reasonable and intelligent campus newspaper is a positive way to provide for freedom of expression and effective communications in an ongoing and stable manner. This is educational achievement.

The Myth Of Selling Subscriptions

Frequent theme of advocates of no student fee money for the student publications pictures an analogy wherein the student newspaper (or yearbook or magazine) should earn its circulation by selling subscriptions like the commercial press does.

Of course, there are no commercial yearbooks published for a community to buy so no analogy can be drawn for that type publication.

A yearbook staff must contract for a variety of services about one year before the book is to be produced. The amount of money involved in these contracts can be many thousands of dollars. If the funds needed to meet these commitments come from yearbook sales primarily, the staff is gambling on a sales level high enough to establish a budget. One lazy student, a decline in enrollment, a late delivery from the printer and other catastrophes can ruin that budget. Who pays then? Individually sold yearbooks should sell for from $10 to $15 each. This is a high price forced by the small number printed. If the yearbook prints 5,000 or more copies, it can pro-rate charges across this number so the cost per book with high quality and process-color is not great. It's very difficult to sell 5,000 yearbooks at $12 each in any college. The cost of producing yearbooks of quality would follow this table.

Examples Of Yearbook Budgets

Number of copies	Number of pages	Total of all costs	Cost per book	Selling price per book	Other income per book
1,000	352	$ 21,000	$21.00	$14	$7.00
2,000	368	$ 39,000	$19.50	$13	$6.50
3,000	384	$ 52,000	$17.33	$11	$6.33
4,000	400	$ 65,000	$16.25	$10	$6.25
5,000	416	$ 76,000	$15.20	$ 9	$6.20
6,000	432	$ 85,000	$14.18	$ 8	$6.18
7,000	448	$ 92,000	$13.14	$ 7	$6.14
8,000	464	$ 97,000	$12.13	$ 6	$6.13
9,000	492	$102,000	$11.33	$ 6	$5.33
10,000	508	$107,000	$10.70	$ 6	$4.70
11,000	524	$112,000	$10.17	$ 6	$4.17
12,000	540	$117,000	$ 9.75	$ 6	$3.75

A college or university with 5,000 students could manage readily to produce a

the university without a dime, the fee raiders hurrah and produce rationale with grand phrases to excuse their depletion.

Perhaps this section of this report should weep for the student publication thus impoverished but it really is concerned about the college which believes it is going to save or make money by dumping the student publications.

Things just don't work out that way!

Here is what is more apt to happen.

Thomas Fischer caught the point. He tells us, "In these days of increasing student press independence it may prove advisable or necessary for an institution to establish its own house organ to communicate accurately and punctually information concerning its news, schedules, policies, etc." (54) Such a house organ costs money to produce. Printing it wouldn't be cheaper than printing the student newspaper unless fewer issues with fewer pages and less communications functions were produced. And the professional staff members doing the work would command higher salaries than the student staff could receive. Fischer solves the money problem neatly by saying, "Student fees monies can be provided." (55)

There have been such publications as the Columbia University **Newsletter**, the Harvard University **Gazette**, the Stanford **Observer**, and others. Students in many cases simply ignore these promotional house organs. Communication only happens when a reader reads, not because an administrator likes.

Another problem arises when the student newspaper has its funds taken away and is pushed from the university. In some 300 institutions, there exists a journalism instructional program. Journalism students report, write, edit, publish, and catch hell for whatever they did wrong from a vocal and perceptive audience of peers called students and faculty. The campus press provides a lively laboratory for these students. Some colleges organize this experience very formally; some are quite loosely arranged. In some colleges, pressure from student factions have forced a splitting away from the journalism faculty by the student newspapers. In others, the journalism faculty has fled the campus press either from fear of involvement or to find pleasanter avenues of academe to travel. But something happens. The journalism faculty discovers they need a new laboratory newspaper or publication so in come the requests for funds to sustain such a learning laboratory. This costs money!

An additional problem can arise. The supposed independent student newspaper simply cannot manage financially. For example, take the case of the **Spectator** of Columbia University. Student fee allocations ended. But the University loaned the paper $25,000 for cold type equipment. When the paper couldn't repay the loan the University authorized an additional $20,000 grant but found the paper owed $16,470 for telephone bills. So the phone bill, the grant, the debt makes a blockbuster headache for everyone. An independent paper does not necessarily relieve the University of money problems.

North Carolina presents an interesting case. Four students sued the University at Chapel Hill challenging the use of mandatory student fees to support the student newspaper, the **Daily Tarheel**. This suit followed an episode at North Carolina Central College. The university was mandated to withhold funds from the paper by a state court because some students had objected to its contents. The **Campus Echo**, cut off from student fee funds simply could not operate. So the students of the College had no paper.

When the case of the **Campus Echo** came to the U.S. Court of Appeals, here is what happened.

> The president of a state university, who withdrew financial support to the campus newspaper because of its editorial policy, abridged the freedom of the press in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments, the federal appellate court in Richmond ruled.
>
> Student body fees had been used to support publication of the official campus newspaper. However, the editorial comments advocated racial segregation and objected frequently to the school's policy of admitting an increasing number of white students. The federal district court in North Carolina ruled there was no violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments by cutting off financial support but also ruled that the school should permit the publication to continue to be published and distributed on the campus.
>
> On appeal, the appellate court said that censorship of student publications at state-supported institutions cannot be imposed "by suspending the editors, suppressing circulation, requiring imprimatur of controversial articles, excising repugnant material, withdrawing financial support, or asserting any other form of censorial oversight based on the institution's power of the purse." The appeals court did note that students, like others, are forbidden to advocate in such a way as to incite or produce imminent lawless action. "The record contains no proof that the editorial policy of the paper incited harassment, violence, or interference with white students and faculty. At the most, the editorial comments advocated racial segregation contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Act of 1964," the court added. Also, there was no indication that the paper refused to allow the expression of contrary views.
>
> Another issue in the case was whether there was racial discrimination in

zine) should earn its circulation by selling subscr
press does.

Of course, there are no commercial yearbooks p
buy so no analogy can be drawn for that type publica

A yearbook staff must contract for a variety of se
the book is to be produced. The amount of money inv
be many thousands of dollars. If the funds needed
come from yearbook sales primarily, the staff is ga
enough to establish a budget. One lazy student, a dec
livery from the printer and other catastrophes can
then? Individually sold yearbooks should sell for fr
high price forced by the small number printed. If
more copies, it can pro-rate charges across this num
high quality and process-color is not great. It's ver
books at $12 each in any college. The cost of producin
follow this table.

Examples Of Yearbook B

Number of copies	Number of pages	Total of all costs	Cost per book
1,000	352	$ 21,000	$21.00
2,000	368	$ 39,000	$19.50
3,000	384	$ 52,000	$17.33
4,000	400	$ 65,000	$16.25
5,000	416	$ 76,000	$15.20
6,000	432	$ 85,000	$14.18
7,000	448	$ 92,000	$13.14
8,000	464	$ 97,000	$12.13
9,000	492	$102,000	$11.33
10,000	508	$107,000	$10.70
11,000	524	$112,000	$10.17
12,000	540	$117,000	$ 9.75

A college or university with 5,000 students could m
352-page yearbook if $6 were allocated from each st
per semester, or $2 per quarter). Smaller colleges
money from fees or reduce the size and special effec
leges could expand size and effects with no budget st
ted, each student would have to pay $12 for his yearb
culation, or twice as much as in the fee allocation syst

If the yearbook is considered a luxury or playthin
fees will not be allocated, and whatever yearbook e
live precariously in semi-bankruptcy.

If a college understands that a yearbook can be a t
year in the life of its students and its history, it can co
municative value of such a publication. If communica
tions is important to the college, it deserves and need
book.

Selling subscriptions for college newspapers is an e

Most commercial newspapers do sell subscription
papers charge readers 50 to 75 cents per week. Aft
newsboy or sales contractor, the distribution trucker
keepers, etc., the net income from circulation dwindl
seldom receive as much as 25 per cent of their income

For example, the Booth newspaper group in Mic
newspapers. These had an operating revenue of $73,02
only $16,157, 040, or a little more than 22 per cent can
(57)

As for the college press, here are two case studies.

Paper A is located in a large university with 40,000
about 8,000 subscriptions annually. Student subscripti
$6.00 per month or $12.00 per student per year. (Summ

Paper B is located in a middle-sized university wi
utes 14,000 copies daily on campus distribution racks.
location of about $2 per semester or $4 per year per s
in college B cost each student $8.00 less than the stude

fee money can never be as independent as one cut off from
a dime, the fee raiders hurrah and produce rationale with
cuse their depletion.
n of this report should weep for the student publication thus
eally is concerned about the college which believes it is going
y by dumping the student publications.
work out that way!
ore apt to happen.
aught the point. He tells us, "In these days of increasing
ndence it may prove advisable or necessary for an institution
house organ to communicate accurately and punctually in-
g its news, schedules, policies, etc." (54) Such a house orga
ce. Printing it wouldn't be cheaper than printing the student
wer issues with fewer pages and less communications func-
And the professional staff members doing the work would
aries than the student staff could receive. Fischer solves the
ly by saying, "Student fees monies can be provided." (55)
uch publications as the Columbia University **Newsletter**, the
Gazette, the Stanford **Observer**, and others. Students in
gnore these promotional house organs. Communication only
er reads, not because an administrator likes.
arises when the student newspaper has its funds taken away
the university. In some 300 institutions, there exists a jour-
l program. Journalism students report, write, edit, publish,
hatever they did wrong from a vocal and perceptive audience
udents and faculty. The campus press provides a lively
e students. Some colleges organize this experience very for-
uite loosely arranged. In some colleges, pressure from student
d a splitting away from the journalism faculty by the student
ers, the journalism faculty has fled the campus press either
ement or to find pleasanter avenues of academe to travel. But
. The journalism faculty discovers they need a new laboratory
ication so in come the requests for funds to sustain such a
y. This costs money!
blem can arise. The supposed independent student newspaper
age financially. For example, take the case of the **Spectator** of
ty. Student fee allocations ended. But the University loaned the
ld type equipment. When the paper couldn't repay the loan the
zed an additional $20,000 grant but found the paper owed $16,470
So the phone bill, the grant, the debt makes a blockbuster
yone. An independent paper does not necessarily relieve the
ey problems.
resents an interesting case. Four students sued the University
llenging the use of mandatory student fees to support the
, the **Daily Tarheel**. This suit followed an episode at North Car-
ge. The university was mandated to withhold funds from the
ourt because some students had objected to its contents. The
off from student fee funds simply could not operate. So the stu-
ge had no paper.
the **Campus Echo** came to the U.S. Court of Appeals, here is

dent of a state university, who withdrew financial support to
s newspaper because of its editorial policy, abridged the
the press in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments,
appellate court in Richmond ruled.
ody fees had been used to support publication of the official
wspaper. However, the editorial comments advocated racial
n and objected frequently to the school's policy of admitting an
number of white students. The federal district court in North
led there was no violation of the First and Fourteenth Amend-
tting off financial support but also ruled that the school should
publication to continue to be published and distributed on the

al, the appellate court said that censorship of student
s at state-supported institutions cannot be imposed "by
the editors, suppressing circulation, requiring imprimatur of
al articles, excising repugnant material, withdrawing finan-
t, or asserting any other form of censorial oversight based on
tion's power of the purse." The appeals court did note that
ke others, are forbidden to advocate in such a way as to incite or
minent lawless action. "The record contains no proof that the
licy of the paper incited harassment, violence, or interference
students and faculty. At the most, the editorial comments
racial segregation contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment and
ghts Act of 1964," the court added. Also, there was no indication
per refused to allow the expression of contrary views.
ssue in the case was whether there was racial discrimination in

tions pictures an analogy wherein the
zine, should earn its circulation by selling subscriptions like the commercial press does.

Of course, there are no commercial yearbooks published for a community to buy so no analogy can be drawn for that type publication.

A yearbook staff must contract for a variety of services about one year before the book is to be produced. The amount of money involved in these contracts can be many thousands of dollars. If the funds needed to meet these commitments come from yearbook sales primarily, the staff is gambling on a sales level high enough to establish a budget. One lazy student, a decline in enrollment, a late delivery from the printer and other catastrophes can ruin that budget. Who pays then? Individually sold yearbooks should sell for from $10 to $15 each. This is a high price forced by the small number printed. If the yearbook prints 5,000 or more copies, it can pro-rate charges across this number so the cost per book with high quality and process-color is not great. It's very difficult to sell 5,000 yearbooks at $12 each in any college. The cost of producing yearbooks of quality would follow this table.

Examples Of Yearbook Budgets

Number of copies	Number of pages	Total of all costs	Cost per book	Selling price per book	Other income per book
1,000	352	$ 21,000	$21.00	$14	$7.00
2,000	368	$ 39,000	$19.50	$13	$6.50
3,000	384	$ 52,000	$17.33	$11	$6.33
4,000	400	$ 65,000	$16.25	$10	$6.25
5,000	416	$ 76,000	$15.20	$ 9	$6.20
6,000	432	$ 85,000	$14.18	$ 8	$6.18
7,000	448	$ 92,000	$13.14	$ 7	$6.14
8,000	464	$ 97,000	$12.13	$ 6	$6.13
9,000	492	$102,000	$11.33	$ 6	$5.33
10,000	508	$107,000	$10.70	$ 6	$4.70
11,000	524	$112,000	$10.17	$ 6	$4.17
12,000	540	$117,000	$ 9.75	$ 6	$3.75

A college or university with 5,000 students could manage readily to produce a 352-page yearbook if $6 were allocated from each student's fees per year (or $3 per semester, or $2 per quarter). Smaller colleges would have to allocate more money from fees or reduce the size and special effects in their books. Larger colleges could expand size and effects with no budget strain. If fees were not allocated, each student would have to pay $12 for his yearbook, because of reduced circulation, or twice as much as in the fee allocation system.

If the yearbook is considered a luxury or plaything by the university no doubt fees will not be allocated, and whatever yearbook exists will be too skimpy and live precariously in semi-bankruptcy.

If a college understands that a yearbook can be a thrilling pictorial record of a year in the life of its students and its history, it can comprehend the cohesive communicative value of such a publication. If communications, or better communications is important to the college, it deserves and needs a well-edited student yearbook.

Selling subscriptions for college newspapers is an even worse plan.

Most commercial newspapers do sell subscriptions (some do not). Daily newspapers charge readers 50 to 75 cents per week. After they pay the costs of the newsboy or sales contractor, the distribution truckers, the office staff, the record keepers, etc., the net income from circulation dwindles to very little. Newspapers seldom receive as much as 25 per cent of their income from circulation.

For example, the Booth newspaper group in Michigan operates eight daily newspapers. These had an operating revenue of $73,027,974 in 1972. Of this amount only $16,157, 040, or a little more than 22 per cent came from circulation income. (57)

As for the college press, here are two case studies.

Paper A is located in a large university with 40,000 students. It manages to sell about 8,000 subscriptions annually. Student subscriptions are 40 cents per week or $6.00 per month or $12.00 per student per year. (Summer terms are extra.)

Paper B is located in a middle-sized university with 15,000 students. It distributes 14,000 copies daily on campus distribution racks. It receives a student fee allocation of about $2 per semester or $4 per year per student. Thus the daily paper in college B cost each student $8.00 less than the students in college A.

Both papers are well-written and edited. The level of communication value of each paper is excellent. Unfortunately, paper A, no matter how hard it tries, cannot raise the level of circulation. That level has remained at the same percentage for nearly 40 years. Paper B actually serves its campus much better.

This isn't the real tragedy for paper A. Each year it sells about $100,000 to $110,000 worth of subscriptions. But to sell, account, service, deliver, and police these subscriptions, paper A has to spend about $100,000. This leaves a balance of less than $10,000 to use to produce the paper itself.

Paper B receives about $90,000 annually from student fees. It spends less than $10,000 to distribute its paper. Thus it nets more than $80,000 annually to produce and improve the paper.

These are actual case studies. Similar data would develop from other comparisons. As a result of the small return from subscription income some papers rely on advertising income only and distribute papers on distribution racks for everyone anyhow. This increased circulation justifies higher ad rates and improves the communicative function of the paper. Such a plan can work only in situations where a large community of retailers need the campus paper to reach a large student enrollment, and if a full-time advertising staff is employed. In middle-sized and small colleges, the advertising-only income plan would not be sufficient.

If student fee allocations are not available, many colleges would have skimpy papers with small circulations. Ambitious staffs turn to sensational content to stir up readership and hopefully to sell a few more subscriptions. This effort has never worked out very effectively for either student or commercial newspapers.

Commercial newspapers do not experience great fluctuations in circulation. The strength of their circulation depends upon home-delivered copies in the city and its immediate retail trading area. This is the circulation advertisers want. A careful check is made of this quality circulation by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, a national agency. Scare headlines or sensational stories have little or no effect. Circulation is the result of several factors. One of these is the highly skilled and well-paid newspaper executive circulation director. (Campus papers really do not have such people available.) In all but a few cities, the commercial paper is the only newspaper available to the community. Housewives shop the ads constantly and buy the paper for them. People develop the newspaper habit which means they subscribe automatically. Most commercial newspapers reach 80 to 95 per cent of all possible subscribers in their communities.

College newspapers cannot develop that percentage because their clientele is far more mobile than that of a typical town. Average longevity of a college student is about two years. It's hard for him to really settle into many habits during that time.

Many college students are housed in dormitories, fraternity houses, or sorority houses. An amazing variety of restrictive rules about selling subscriptions and delivering papers exist in the 2,800 colleges of the land. No such a maze was ever faced by a commercial newspaper in its community.

It is grossly unwise to expect a campus newspaper to do with a handful of students what it takes a commercial newspaper to do with a complement of full-time circulation executives, bookkeepers, managers, supervisors, drivers, and newsboys and newsstand dealers to manage. There simply isn't enough time or money available on the campus to do it that way.

The Myth Of Incorporation

Several of the myth-makers apparently are convinced that there is a trend toward incorporation among university newspapers.

They ascribe a magic to incorporation that assures independence, gritty financing through learning to live with the market-place, and sure escape for college administrators.

Truthfully incorporation in and of itself doesn't mean any of these.

The NCCPA study found 13 colleges in which both the newspaper and the yearbook were incorporated. In 26 colleges the newspaper only was incorporated and in two colleges only the yearbook was incorporated. A total of 54 publications were incorporated in 41 colleges. This is less than four per cent of the campus press in the nation. Twenty-two newspapers and 13 yearbooks which had never bothered with incorporation yet claimed total independence. No information could be found to refute that claim. Several points should be made about the incorporated publications. More than 40 of them had been incorporated for several years. The fact that a dozen or so might have incorporated during the last four or five years does not constitute a "trend."

Not all publications who have considered incorporation have decided to become incorporated.

The generally accepted interpretations of the functions of student publications

discovered, increases when said publications are forced off from the influence of other students and (or) administration

(7) Many publications (as borne out partially in the cases Central University **Campus Echo** and the Columbia Unive quickly encounter financial difficulty and, in some ins separation from the institution.

Publications at the University of Texas at Austin were years, but when the corporation expired in 1971 the Unive publications as auxiliary enterprises. (58)

Efforts to force independence and incorporation on the Da Barbara campus of the University of California was rejecte The University let the idea lay until the autumn of 1973 w was formed to look into the possibility. The committee was s the Duscha report.

Representatives of Weber College in Ogden, Utah, ask General several questions about student publications. Dav tant attorney general, said in a letter in Jan. 21, 1972:

> Can Weber College and its associated students i from libel actions by removing the **Signpost** from ca with publishers of an off-campus paper to replace the
>
> We understand that some colleges and universiti accomplish this result by incorporating the news tracting with the newly incorporated paper to pay a return for a designated number of newspapers. We a if correctly done such an arrangement could be adv since Weber College is a public institution it would in accomplishing such a result.
>
> First, if mandatory students' fees are used to pay may well be that a court would pierce the incorpora college and its officers responsible for libel regardle immunization from suit.
>
> Second, the school would probably be unable t corporated paper any supplies or equipment or p office space, since to do so would violate prohibitions funds for private purposes.
>
> Third, the college would likely have to allow compe private firms interested in such a contract arra granting exclusive distribution rights to "its" newl
>
> The problems encountered with such an arran greater for public institutions than for private schoo that the College would be able to completely escape libel by such arrangements.

Corporations are legally established according to speci state laws. Corporations must file articles of incorporation. a series of provisions can be included. If any part of the university relationship or connection, the student newspa sidered independent even though it is incorporated. The precise university relationship, fund allocations, and corporation thus could mean dependence or independence. case after case wherein incorporation has produced a clearly making the newspaper part of the university. In on publications be considered "independent."

The strength of the independence provided by incorporati type of incorporation accorded almost all student publicatio profit-making business corporations and there are non-pr latter is a simple structure and easy to set up and maint Charitable and educational agencies can qualify as non-pro mercial newspapers cannot. If student publications are clea cational nature and structure of their university they can q the campus publications are non-profit corporations, which ship to the university entitles them to special treatment. I qualifies as a non-profit corporation it does so because of university, not because of independence from it.

Myth Of The Publishe

Perhaps no more confusion is found in the field of stude the word "publisher."

In data collected by the NCCPA study, this confusio

and edited. The level of communication value of
unately, paper A, no matter how hard it tries, can-
. That level has remained at the same percentage
tually serves its campus much better.
or paper A. Each year it sells about $100,000 to
. But to sell, account, service, deliver, and police
s to spend about $100,000. This leaves a balance of
ce the paper itself.
00 annually from student fees. It spends less than
Thus it nets more than $80,000 annually to produce

. Similar data would develop from other compari-
eturn from subscription income some papers rely
distribute papers on distribution racks for every-
culation justifies higher ad rates and improves the
e paper. Such a plan can work only in situations
etailers need the campus paper to reach a large
ll-time advertising staff is employed. In middle-
vertising-only income plan would not be sufficient.
e not available, many colleges would have skimpy
Ambitious staffs turn to sensational content to stir
sell a few more subscriptions. This effort has nev-
or either student or commercial newspapers.
not experience great fluctuations in circulation.
on depends upon home-delivered copies in the city
g area. This is the circulation advertisers want. A
uality circulation by the Audit Bureau of Circula-
headlines or sensational stories have little or no ef-
f several factors. One of these is the highly skilled
utive circulation director. (Campus papers really
ble.) In all but a few cities, the commercial paper is
to the community. Housewives shop the ads con-
them. People develop the newspaper habit which
ically. Most commercial newspapers reach 80 to 95
ers in their communities.
develop that percentage because their clientele is
typical town. Average longevity of a college stu-
rd for him to really settle into many habits during

oused in dormitories, fraternity houses, or sorority
f restrictive rules about selling subscriptions and
,800 colleges of the land. No such a maze was ever
paper in its community.
t a campus newspaper to do with a handful of stu-
ial newspaper to do with a complement of full-time
epers, managers, supervisors, drivers, and news-
manage. There simply isn't enough time or money
t that way.

h Of Incorporation

s apparently are convinced that there is a trend to-
niversity newspapers.
orporation that assures independence, gritty financ-
th the market-place, and sure escape for college ad-

and of itself doesn't mean any of these.

colleges in which both the newspaper and the year-
6 colleges the newspaper only was incorporated and
rbook was incorporated. A total of 54 publications
eges. This is less than four per cent of the campus
two newspapers and 13 yearbooks which had never
yet claimed total independence. No information
claim. Several points should be made about the incor-
than 40 of them had been incorporated for several
or so might have incorporated during the last four or
te a "trend."
ve considered incorporation have decided to become

discovered, increases when said publications are forced off campus and removed from the influence of other students and (or) administration.

(7) Many publications (as borne out partially in the cases of the North Carolina Central University **Campus Echo** and the Columbia University **Daily Spectator**) quickly encounter financial difficulty and, in some instances perish, after separation from the institution.

Publications at the University of Texas at Austin were incorporated for 50 years, but when the corporation expired in 1971 the University reorganized the publications as auxiliary enterprises. (58)

Efforts to force independence and incorporation on the **Daily Nexus** of the Santa Barbara campus of the University of California was rejected by the student staff. The University let the idea lay until the autumn of 1973 when a new committee was formed to look into the possibility. The committee was supplied with copies of the Duscha report.

Representatives of Weber College in Ogden, Utah, asked the State Attorney General several questions about student publications. David Young, chief assistant attorney general, said in a letter in Jan. 21, 1972:

> Can Weber College and its associated students immunize themselves from libel actions by removing the **Signpost** from campus and contracting with publishers of an off-campus paper to replace the **Signpost**?
>
> We understand that some colleges and universities have attempted to accomplish this result by incorporating the newspaper and then contracting with the newly incorporated paper to pay a set contract price in return for a designated number of newspapers. We are of the opinion that if correctly done such an arrangement could be advantageous. However, since Weber College is a public institution it would face serious problems in accomplishing such a result.
>
> First, if mandatory students' fees are used to pay the contract price, it may well be that a court would pierce the incorporation veil and hold the college and its officers responsible for libel regardless of such attempts at immunization from suit.
>
> Second, the school would probably be unable to give the newly incorporated paper any supplies or equipment or possibly any rent free office space, since to do so would violate prohibitions against use of public funds for private purposes.
>
> Third, the college would likely have to allow competitive bidding for any private firms interested in such a contract arrangement rather than granting exclusive distribution rights to "its" newly incorporated paper.
>
> The problems encountered with such an arrangement are obviously greater for public institutions than for private schools, and we have doubts that the College would be able to completely escape its responsibilities for libel by such arrangements.

Corporations are legally established according to specific steps outlined by state laws. Corporations must file articles of incorporation. Within these articles a series of provisions can be included. If any part of the articles stipulates a university relationship or connection, the student newspaper could not be considered independent even though it is incorporated. The articles can specify precise university relationship, fund allocations, and everything else. Incorporation thus could mean dependence or independence. Chapter two outlines case after case wherein incorporation has produced a publishing procedure clearly making the newspaper part of the university. In only two cases could the publications be considered "independent."

The strength of the independence provided by incorporation can be found in the type of incorporation accorded almost all student publications. There are regular, profit-making business corporations and there are non-profit corporations. The latter is a simple structure and easy to set up and maintain as a corporation. Charitable and educational agencies can qualify as non-profit corporations. Commercial newspapers cannot. If student publications are clearly related to the educational nature and structure of their university they can qualify. Virtually all of the campus publications are non-profit corporations, which means their relationship to the university entitles them to special treatment. If a student publication qualifies as a non-profit corporation it does so because of its relationship to the university, not because of independence from it.

Myth Of The Publisher

Perhaps no more confusion is found in the field of student publications than in the word "publisher."

In the NCCPA study this confusion appears in answers

fect. Circulation is the result of several factors. One of these is the highly skilled and well-paid newspaper executive circulation director. (Campus papers really do not have such people available.) In all but a few cities, the commercial paper is the only newspaper available to the community. Housewives shop the ads constantly and buy the paper for them. People develop the newspaper habit which means they subscribe automatically. Most commercial newspapers reach 80 to 95 per cent of all possible subscribers in their communities.

College newspapers cannot develop that percentage because their clientele is far more mobile than that of a typical town. Average longevity of a college student is about two years. It's hard for him to really settle into many habits during that time.

Many college students are housed in dormitories, fraternity houses, or sorority houses. An amazing variety of restrictive rules about selling subscriptions and delivering papers exist in the 2,800 colleges of the land. No such a maze was ever faced by a commercial newspaper in its community.

It is grossly unwise to expect a campus newspaper to do with a handful of students what it takes a commercial newspaper to do with a complement of full-time circulation executives, bookkeepers, managers, supervisors, drivers, and newsboys and newsstand dealers to manage. There simply isn't enough time or money available on the campus to do it that way.

The Myth Of Incorporation

Several of the myth-makers apparently are convinced that there is a trend toward incorporation among university newspapers.

They ascribe a magic to incorporation that assures independence, gritty financing through learning to live with the market-place, and sure escape for college administrators.

Truthfully incorporation in and of itself doesn't mean any of these.

The NCCPA study found 13 colleges in which both the newspaper and the yearbook were incorporated. In 26 colleges the newspaper only was incorporated and in two colleges only the yearbook was incorporated. A total of 54 publications were incorporated in 41 colleges. This is less than four per cent of the campus press in the nation. Twenty-two newspapers and 13 yearbooks which had never bothered with incorporation yet claimed total independence. No information could be found to refute that claim. Several points should be made about the incorporated publications. More than 40 of them had been incorporated for several years. The fact that a dozen or so might have incorporated during the last four or five years does not constitute a "trend."

Not all publications who have considered incorporation have decided to become incorporated.

The generally accepted interpretations of the functions of student publications are as: (1) vehicles for disseminating campus information and creative material, and editorializing; (2) mechanisms through which students learn as an academic experience.

These interpretations by the North Dakota Board of Higher Education were adopted as proposed by the Committee on Student Publications of the North Dakota State School of Sciences in 1970. The Committee was asked to study the feasibility of separating campus publications from institutional responsibility.

Alternatives to school subsidization would, of course, include possible incorporation of the publication. While incorporation was not mentioned specifically in the report of the Committee, the entire concept of complete autonomy from university influence was rejected.

The reasons for rejecting separation from the school of the publications included the following:

(1) The institution would suffer by the loss of a valuable learning tool: production of the publications themselves.

(2) Loss of the resultant interchange between students and instructors would further minimize the educational advantage of publications.

(3) Institutions would still be identified in the public mind with the "underground" or independent publications; thus, separation would not eliminate a chief reason for the action—to eliminate embarrassing identification with the school.

(4) Public pressure on the school to discipline or dismiss members of publication staffs would not necessarily result from establishment of "independent" publications.

(5) The question looms as to possible abuse of public authority in compelling all students (through fee subscriptions) to finance publications they may not choose to support. Assuming the avoidance of legal restrictions in attaining "independence," would not actual student body influence become still another step removed?

(6) "Irresponsibility" of student publications, the Committee claims to have

in accomplishing such a result.

First, if mandatory students' fees are used to pay th
may well be that a court would pierce the incorporatio
college and its officers responsible for libel regardless
immunization from suit.

Second, the school would probably be unable to g
corporated paper any supplies or equipment or poss
office space, since to do so would violate prohibitions ag
funds for private purposes.

Third, the college would likely have to allow competit
private firms interested in such a contract arrange
granting exclusive distribution rights to "its" newly in

The problems encountered with such an arranger
greater for public institutions than for private schools,
that the College would be able to completely escape its
libel by such arrangements.

Corporations are legally established according to specific
state laws. Corporations must file articles of incorporation. Wi
a series of provisions can be included. If any part of the ar
university relationship or connection, the student newspaper
sidered independent even though it is incorporated. The ar
precise university relationship, fund allocations, and ev
corporation thus could mean dependence or independence. Ch
case after case wherein incorporation has produced a pub
clearly making the newspaper part of the university. In only t
publications be considered "independent."

The strength of the independence provided by incorporation
type of incorporation accorded almost all student publications.
profit-making business corporations and there are non-profit
latter is a simple structure and easy to set up and maintain
Charitable and educational agencies can qualify as non-profit
mercial newspapers cannot. If student publications are clearly
cational nature and structure of their university they can qual
the campus publications are non-profit corporations, which m
ship to the university entitles them to special treatment. If a
qualifies as a non-profit corporation it does so because of its
university, not because of independence from it.

Myth Of The Publisher

Perhaps no more confusion is found in the field of student p
the word "publisher."

In data collected by the NCCPA study, this confusion a
provided by college officials when they were asked what ager
be the publisher of the campus newspaper. Here is what the off

254 indicated the college or university was considered the
162 named student government.
71 said a publications board or committee.
66 said the board of trustees.
51 of the officials confused publishing with printing.
44 of the colleges did not have campus papers.
41 were published by a corporation.
38 did not answer.
33 said students published the paper.
29 named the student staff of the newspaper.
26 listed the journalism department or a journalism class.
25 designated the president (or chancellor).
20 said no one.
13 named the student personnel area.
9 listed public relations officers.
4 colleges reported this was in doubt on their campuses.
4 colleges avoided the question by reporting they were closi
2 institutions said a university-wide senate was publishe
1 college mentioned each of these agencies: the English d
of Wisconsin, a college-community council, a campus affairs
fice of student publications.

And 1 respondent said he simply didn't understand the ques

When the colleges were asked to cite a state law establishi
publishing agency, only 53 reported there was such a law, t
said there was no such law, and another 93 did not answer.

Six colleges based their system on opinions of state attorne
lieved the university charter established the authority. The b
colleges authorized the plan while 19 relied on nonprofit cor
states.

sensational stories have little or no ef-
several factors. One of these is the highly skilled
utive circulation director. (Campus papers really
ple.) In all but a few cities, the commercial paper is
to the community. Housewives shop the ads con-
them. People develop the newspaper habit which
cally. Most commercial newspapers reach 80 to 95
ers in their communities.

develop that percentage because their clientele is
typical town. Average longevity of a college stu-
rd for him to really settle into many habits during

used in dormitories, fraternity houses, or sorority
restrictive rules about selling subscriptions and
,800 colleges of the land. No such a maze was ever
aper in its community.
a campus newspaper to do with a handful of stu-
al newspaper to do with a complement of full-time
epers, managers, supervisors, drivers, and news-
manage. There simply isn't enough time or money
that way.

h Of Incorporation

pparently are convinced that there is a trend to-
iversity newspapers.
rporation that assures independence, gritty financ-
h the market-place, and sure escape for college ad-

nd of itself doesn't mean any of these.

colleges in which both the newspaper and the year-
colleges the newspaper only was incorporated and
book was incorporated. A total of 54 publications
ges. This is less than four per cent of the campus
vo newspapers and 13 yearbooks which had never
yet claimed total independence. No information
aim. Several points should be made about the incor-
han 40 of them had been incorporated for several
so might have incorporated during the last four or
a "trend."
e considered incorporation have decided to become

rpretations of the functions of student publications
inating campus information and creative material,
isms through which students learn as an academic

e North Dakota Board of Higher Education were
mmittee on Student Publications of the North Dako-
970. The Committee was asked to study the feasibil-
blications from institutional responsibility.
dization would, of course, include possible incorpo-
le incorporation was not mentioned specifically in
the entire concept of complete autonomy from uni-
ed.
separation from the school of the publications in-

suffer by the loss of a valuable learning tool:
ns themselves.
nterchange between students and instructors would
tional advantage of publications.
l be identified in the public mind with the "un-
publications; thus, separation would not eliminate a
—to eliminate embarrassing identification with the

the school to discipline or dismiss members of
ot necessarily result from establishment of "in-

to possible abuse of public authority in compelling all
riptions) to finance publications they may not choose
avoidance of legal restrictions in attaining "in-
tual student body influence become still another step

student publications, the Committee claims to have

in accomplishing such a result.

First, if mandatory students' fees are used to pay the contract price, it may well be that a court would pierce the incorporation veil and hold the college and its officers responsible for libel regardless of such attempts at immunization from suit.

Second, the school would probably be unable to give the newly incorporated paper any supplies or equipment or possibly any rent free office space, since to do so would violate prohibitions against use of public funds for private purposes.

Third, the college would likely have to allow competitive bidding for any private firms interested in such a contract arrangement rather than granting exclusive distribution rights to "its" newly incorporated paper.

The problems encountered with such an arrangement are obviously greater for public institutions than for private schools, and we have doubts that the College would be able to completely escape its responsibilities for libel by such arrangements.

Corporations are legally established according to specific steps outlined by state laws. Corporations must file articles of incorporation. Within these articles a series of provisions can be included. If any part of the articles stipulates a university relationship or connection, the student newspaper could not be considered independent even though it is incorporated. The articles can specify precise university relationship, fund allocations, and everything else. Incorporation thus could mean dependence or independence. Chapter two outlines case after case wherein incorporation has produced a publishing procedure clearly making the newspaper part of the university. In only two cases could the publications be considered "independent."

The strength of the independence provided by incorporation can be found in the type of incorporation accorded almost all student publications. There are regular, profit-making business corporations and there are non-profit corporations. The latter is a simple structure and easy to set up and maintain as a corporation. Charitable and educational agencies can qualify as non-profit corporations. Commercial newspapers cannot. If student publications are clearly related to the educational nature and structure of their university they can qualify. Virtually all of the campus publications are non-profit corporations, which means their relationship to the university entitles them to special treatment. If a student publication qualifies as a non-profit corporation it does so because of its relationship to the university, not because of independence from it.

Myth Of The Publisher

Perhaps no more confusion is found in the field of student publications than in the word "publisher."

In data collected by the NCCPA study, this confusion appears in answers provided by college officials when they were asked what agency is considered to be the publisher of the campus newspaper. Here is what the officials said:

254 indicated the college or university was considered the publishing agency.
162 named student government.
71 said a publications board or committee.
66 said the board of trustees.
51 of the officials confused publishing with printing.
44 of the colleges did not have campus papers.
41 were published by a corporation.
38 did not answer.
33 said students published the paper.
29 named the student staff of the newspaper.
26 listed the journalism department or a journalism class.
25 designated the president (or chancellor).
20 said no one.
13 named the student personnel area.
9 listed public relations officers.
4 colleges reported this was in doubt on their campuses.
4 colleges avoided the question by reporting they were closing down.
2 institutions said a university-wide senate was publisher.

1 college mentioned each of these agencies: the English department, the state of Wisconsin, a college-community council, a campus affairs commission, the office of student publications.

And 1 respondent said he simply didn't understand the question.

When the colleges were asked to cite a state law establishing the legality of the publishing agency, only 53 reported there was such a law, they believed. But 698 said there was no such law, and another 93 did not answer.

Six colleges based their system on opinions of state attorney offices and nine believed the university charter established the authority. The board of trustees in 21 colleges authorized the plan while 19 relied on nonprofit corporation laws of their states.

More curious answers were reported when the college officials were asked to name an individual who served as the publisher for the campus newspaper. The answers: in 678 colleges and universities no one was publisher; 95 colleges failed to answer. Thirty-five indicated a journalism teacher or adviser was the publisher; an equal 35 decided the student editor was publisher. Thirty-four picked the college president; 12 named various college officials; and seven thought one of their public relations officers was publisher. Other persons mentioned included the student government president, an editorial board, or the student government.

Yearbooks didn't fare much differently than newspapers. The publishing agency cited most often (193 times) was the college. Student government was next at 128. As for the rest:

57 colleges confused publishing with printing.
54 named a publications committee.
38 said the board of trustees.
34 said no one.
31 named the student staff.
18 listed the student personnel area.
18 said students.
14 said a corporation.
11 listed the journalism department or classes.
11 named the college president.
8 said a public relations officer.
5 believed the yearbook editor was the publisher.
4 said the senior class.

Also mentioned was the upper classes, New Jersey, and the business department.

As for laws establishing their publishing agency, 588 colleges knew of none, while 24 said there was a legal basis. No information was available from 15 colleges.

As for naming an individual serving as the publisher 562 colleges reported none. Mentioned most often as publisher was the editor of the yearbook (24 times), the yearbook adviser (19 times), and the president (17 times). Also mentioned were a vice president, the student personnel area, and the graphic arts head. Two colleges confused printing with publishing.

If incorporation and (or) independence were helpful in organizing student publications, the universities having such a plan should be knowledgeable about publishers. But here are answers from such colleges:

41 newspapers indicated the publishing agency was a corporation.
10 newspapers said students were the publishers.
3 newspapers named a publications board or committee.
2 said no one.
2 provided no information.

Also mentioned were the university, the president, and a private company.

14 yearbooks said a corporation.
4 yearbooks said the student government.
3 yearbooks named the student staff.
3 yearbooks said no one.
3 yearbooks indicated students.
2 yearbooks said the editor.

Also mentioned were the upper classes, a publications committee, and New Jersey.

Thirty incorporated independent newspapers and 19 such yearbooks reported no laws existed authorizing their status. Nineteen newspapers believed the nonprofit corporation laws of their states provided authority and one newspaper indicated a state law applied. Seven colleges reported state laws covering yearbooks, and four colleges said board of trustees' regulations covered newspapers. Seven colleges provided no answer for their newspapers and two had no answer for yearbooks.

The clarity with which incorporated-independent publications operate becomes somewhat clouded when 39 colleges report that no one serves as the publisher of the newspaper and 26 colleges say no one serves as publisher of the yearbook. One yearbook publisher was said to be the editor and one was the adviser. Six editors and six college officials were named as publishers of newspapers while an editorial board and the student government were mentioned. No information was available from eight colleges.

The word **publisher** is a generally misunderstood term by many people. Although a college could be considered a publishing agency it could not properly be called a publisher. A publisher is an individual who performs management functions for the owners of a publishing company or agency.

Colleges generally have not designated anyone to perform these functions. If no one has such a function, whether that person be a student or a college official, it should not be surprising that befuddlement often accompanies the operation of student publications. In any case, the so-called independent-incorporated

asks the journalist if he has a legal justification for h
Legal justifications include truth, qualified privilege,

There is no federal libel law; instead, each of the 50 sta
each state is apt to be different from all the others in so
courts, including the Supreme Court, have had to me
laws against the superior law of the constitution. A se
now made it very difficult for anyone to sue a newsp
The total effect of libel laws and court decisions are h
the press more so than the appellant. College newspap
than do commercial newspapers in libel matters.

Frederic C. Coonradt, an associate professor of jour
Southern California, told readers of **Quill** magazine th
all but repealed by Supreme Court decisions. (59) New
dicates that the appellant would have to prove actual
gard of truth and falsehood. Under this decision, news
ingly publish false material concerning public officials

This theoretical discussion of libel and the campus p
not convincing. In practice, hasn't there been a long se
college journalists and administrators have had to f

Barry L. Standley, a student in the law school of
College and a journalist, spent several months chasing
in college and university student publications. Here is v

At Iowa State University, in 1971, the paper was sued
an agency selling discount plans to students from lo
district court (Story County) upheld the newspapers de

At Northwestern University, in 1966, the paper carri
za parlor proprietor who attacked a competing pizza
the paper for the libelous ad and won. The paper was
not an astronomical amount.

At Pennsylvania State University the paper settled o
retiring professor who contended he had been libele

At Colorado State University, in 1970, the paper settle
cartoon.

Out-of-court settlements were made at Wichita State
at the University of Colorado in 1969.

At the University of Maine, in 1964, the paper was sue
since the plaintiff did not persist.

At Indiana University in 1968, the paper was sued by
court dismissed the case before it came to trial.

At Syracuse University, the paper was sued for $9
supreme court justice dismissed the suit as having no b

At Youngstown University, a jeweler's suit was brou
but the local court relieved the university of liability a
eventually upheld this ruling.

An assistant professor of English sued the paper of
Colleges in 1964. The outcome of the case has not been d

The newspaper at Washington State University settl
for $5,000.

The University of Arkansas yearbook settled out-of

In 1968 the newspaper at Pacific University was
director over an editorial but dropped his suit whe
retraction.

The Indiana **Daily Student** was sued twice in 1972 fo
dismissed on the defendant's motions for summary ju
even conducted.

At Vanderbilt University, the lower and appellate co
pointing out that newspapers' fair and accurate repo
qualified privilege.

The University of Arizona newspaper in 1965 defen
libel action on the fair comment basis.

Standley's study indicates that only 19 cases involv
have touched college publications during the last 30 ye
court render a verdict against a student publication.
was not written or initiated by a student at all but by
cases the university and the newspaper settled out o
(which is less than court costs of winning a verdi
newspaper was neither convicted of publishing libe
damages in or out of court.

Compared to the commercial press, the college p
record.

This does not mean, of course, that either are libel fr
students are really such good friends of the campus
consider filing libel suits, Standley indicates that,

were reported when the college officials were asked to served as the publisher for the campus newspaper. The and universities no one was publisher; 95 colleges failed dicated a journalism teacher or adviser was the publish- the student editor was publisher. Thirty-four picked the med various college officials; and seven thought one of fficers was publisher. Other persons mentioned included president, an editorial board, or the student government. much differently than newspapers. The publishing agen- times) was the college. Student government was next at

publishing with printing.
ons committee.
trustees.

staff.
personnel area.

sm department or classes.
president.
ons officer.
ook editor was the publisher.
ss.
the upper classes, New Jersey, and the business depart-

ing their publishing agency, 588 colleges knew of none, a legal basis. No information was available from 15 colleg-

vidual serving as the publisher 562 colleges reported none. s publisher was the editor of the yearbook (24 times), the mes), and the president (17 times). Also mentioned were a dent personnel area, and the graphic arts head. Two ing with publishing.
(or) independence were helpful in organizing student pub- es having such a plan should be knowledgeable about pub- nswers from such colleges:
ed the publishing agency was a corporation.
students were the publishers.
a publications board or committee.

nation.
the university, the president, and a private company.
corporation.
student government.
the student staff.
one.
d students.
editor.
e the upper classes, a publications committee, and New

independent newspapers and 19 such yearbooks reported izing their status. Nineteen newspapers believed the non- s of their states provided authority and one newspaper applied. Seven colleges reported state laws covering lleges said board of trustees' regulations covered newspa- ovided no answer for their newspapers and two had no an-

ch incorporated-independent publications operate becomes en 39 colleges report that no one serves as the publisher of colleges say no one serves as publisher of the yearbook. One as said to be the editor and one was the adviser. Six editors als were named as publishers of newspapers while an e student government were mentioned. No information was colleges.
r is a generally misunderstood term by many people. uld be considered a publishing agency it could not properly A publisher is an individual who performs management rs of a publishing company or agency.
ave not designated anyone to perform these functions. If no whether that person be a student or a college official, it

asks the journalist if he has a legal justification for having printed the material. Legal justifications include truth, qualified privilege, or comment and criticism. There is no federal libel law; instead, each of the 50 states have statutory law, and each state is apt to be different from all the others in some way. Federal appellate courts, including the Supreme Court, have had to measure these varying state laws against the superior law of the constitution. A series of court decisions has now made it very difficult for anyone to sue a newspaper successfully for libel. The total effect of libel laws and court decisions are heavily weighted to protect the press more so than the appellant. College newspapers have no less advantage than do commercial newspapers in libel matters.

Frederic C. Coonradt, an associate professor of journalism at the University of Southern California, told readers of **Quill** magazine that the law of libel has been all but repealed by Supreme Court decisions. (59) **New York Times** v. **Sullivan**, indicates that the appellant would have to prove actual malice and reckless disregard of truth and falsehood. Under this decision, newspapers actually can knowingly publish false material concerning public officials and persons.

This theoretical discussion of libel and the campus press may be reassuring yet not convincing. In practice, hasn't there been a long series of costly libel suits that college journalists and administrators have had to fight?

Barry L. Standley, a student in the law school of Northern Kentucky State College and a journalist, spent several months chasing down the incident of libel in college and university student publications. Here is what he found: (60)

At Iowa State University, in 1971, the paper was sued by Campus Alliance, Inc., an agency selling discount plans to students from local businesses. The Iowa district court (Story County) upheld the newspapers defense of fair comment.

At Northwestern University, in 1966, the paper carried an ad written by one pizza parlor proprietor who attacked a competing pizza parlor. Pizza parlor 2 sued the paper for the libelous ad and won. The paper was assessed $1,900 damages, not an astronomical amount.

At Pennsylvania State University the paper settled out of court for $7,500 with a retiring professor who contended he had been libeled.

At Colorado State University, in 1970, the paper settled out-of-court for $500 for a cartoon.

Out-of-court settlements were made at Wichita State University in the 1960s and at the University of Colorado in 1969.

At the University of Maine, in 1964, the paper was sued for libel but the suit died since the plaintiff did not persist.

At Indiana University in 1968, the paper was sued by campus policemen but the court dismissed the case before it came to trial.

At Syracuse University, the paper was sued for $938,000 in 1972 but a state supreme court justice dismissed the suit as having no basis.

At Youngstown University, a jeweler's suit was brought against the university, but the local court relieved the university of liability and the U.S. Supreme Court eventually upheld this ruling.

An assistant professor of English sued the paper of one of the California State Colleges in 1964. The outcome of the case has not been discovered.

The newspaper at Washington State University settled out-of-court in the 1950s for $5,000.

The University of Arkansas yearbook settled out-of-court for $500 at one time.

In 1968 the newspaper at Pacific University was sued by the health center director over an editorial but dropped his suit when the paper published a retraction.

The Indiana **Daily Student** was sued twice in 1972 for libel, but both suits were dismissed on the defendant's motions for summary judgments before trials were even conducted.

At Vanderbilt University, the lower and appellate courts dismissed a libel suit, pointing out that newspapers' fair and accurate reports of another suit enjoyed qualified privilege.

The University of Arizona newspaper in 1965 defended itself successfully in a libel action on the fair comment basis.

Standley's study indicates that only 19 cases involving the filing of libel cases have touched college publications during the last 30 years. In only one case did a court render a verdict against a student publication. The matter found libelous was not written or initiated by a student at all but by an advertiser. In six of the cases the university and the newspaper settled out of court, twice for only $500 (which is less than court costs of winning a verdict). Thus, in 12 cases the newspaper was neither convicted of publishing libel or required to pay any damages in or out of court.

Compared to the commercial press, the college press has a very superior record.

This does not mean, of course, that either are libel free. Perhaps professors and

while 24 said there was a legal basis. No information was available from 15 colleges.

As for naming an individual serving as the publisher 562 colleges reported none. Mentioned most often as publisher was the editor of the yearbook (24 times), the yearbook adviser (19 times), and the president (17 times). Also mentioned were a vice president, the student personnel area, and the graphic arts head. Two colleges confused printing with publishing.

If incorporation and (or) independence were helpful in organizing student publications, the universities having such a plan should be knowledgeable about publishers. But here are answers from such colleges:

41 newspapers indicated the publishing agency was a corporation.
10 newspapers said students were the publishers.
3 newspapers named a publications board or committee.
2 said no one.
2 provided no information.

Also mentioned were the university, the president, and a private company.

14 yearbooks said a corporation.
4 yearbooks said the student government.
3 yearbooks named the student staff.
3 yearbooks said no one.
3 yearbooks indicated students.
2 yearbooks said the editor.

Also mentioned were the upper classes, a publications committee, and New Jersey.

Thirty incorporated independent newspapers and 19 such yearbooks reported no laws existed authorizing their status. Nineteen newspapers believed the nonprofit corporation laws of their states provided authority and one newspaper indicated a state law applied. Seven colleges reported state laws covering yearbooks, and four colleges said board of trustees' regulations covered newspapers. Seven colleges provided no answer for their newspapers and two had no answer for yearbooks.

The clarity with which incorporated-independent publications operate becomes somewhat clouded when 39 colleges report that no one serves as the publisher of the newspaper and 26 colleges say no one serves as publisher of the yearbook. One yearbook publisher was said to be the editor and one was the adviser. Six editors and six college officials were named as publishers of newspapers while an editorial board and the student government were mentioned. No information was available from eight colleges.

The word **publisher** is a generally misunderstood term by many people. Although a college could be considered a publishing agency it could not properly be called a publisher. A publisher is an individual who performs management functions for the owners of a publishing company or agency.

Colleges generally have not designated anyone to perform these functions. If no one has such a function, whether that person be a student or a college official, it should not be surprising that befuddlement often accompanies the operation of student publications. In any case, the so-called independent-incorporated publications apparently are not any better organized or knowledgeable on this score than any other student publications.

The Myth Of Libel

In almost every discussion of the campus press, the term **libel** usually surfaces very early. When it does, voices thin to fearful whispers as if libel is a devil incarnate to the printed word. For many years libel has been used sincerely or falsely as a reason for the student press not to publish many, many things. The articles by the myth-makers, the subject of board of publications meetings, the conviction of college administrators all present a view of libel thus:

Remarks that are critical of and unfair to people surely are uncalled for and constitute a form of libel. If they are published, the resources of the university can be depleted by resulting lawsuits, which surely will end in five or six figure damages. If the university or college is not thus impoverished, surely the board, the president and other administrative officials will personally have to pay.

Does libel work this way? Not at all.

Libel, of course, is visual defamation. Articles, which hold persons up to public hatred, ridicule, or scorn and have the effect of destroying professional reputations, can be said to be libelous. Libel as it is printed by newspapers is a civil matter—not a criminal one. This means that no agency exists which exercises surveillance over the contents of newspapers to determine if someone should be prosecuted for reputation destroying. The only way a court can consider a libel action occurs when a person who believes he has been illegally abused seeks to recover money damages to compensate for that abuse.

Not all things that can be embarrassing or critical could be actionable in a libel case, however. In tort procedure, the court must first determine that the alleged libel was published. Second, the court determines that the material pertained to the person entering the suit. Third, the court determines whether the material is actually libelous. But no damages are assessed at this point. Instead the court

the paper for the libelous ad and won. The paper was
not an astronomical amount.

At Pennsylvania State University the paper settled out
retiring professor who contended he had been libeled.

At Colorado State University, in 1970, the paper settled
cartoon.

Out-of-court settlements were made at Wichita State Un
at the University of Colorado in 1969.

At the University of Maine, in 1964, the paper was sued
since the plaintiff did not persist.

At Indiana University in 1968, the paper was sued by ca
court dismissed the case before it came to trial.

At Syracuse University, the paper was sued for $938,
supreme court justice dismissed the suit as having no basi

At Youngstown University, a jeweler's suit was brought
but the local court relieved the university of liability and
eventually upheld this ruling.

An assistant professor of English sued the paper of one
Colleges in 1964. The outcome of the case has not been disc

The newspaper at Washington State University settled
for $5,000.

The University of Arkansas yearbook settled out-of-co

In 1968 the newspaper at Pacific University was sue
director over an editorial but dropped his suit when
retraction.

The Indiana Daily Student was sued twice in 1972 for li
dismissed on the defendant's motions for summary judgm
even conducted.

At Vanderbilt University, the lower and appellate court
pointing out that newspapers' fair and accurate reports
qualified privilege.

The University of Arizona newspaper in 1965 defended
libel action on the fair comment basis.

Standley's study indicates that only 19 cases involving
have touched college publications during the last 30 years
court render a verdict against a student publication. Th
was not written or initiated by a student at all but by an
cases the university and the newspaper settled out of co
(which is less than court costs of winning a verdict).
newspaper was neither convicted of publishing libel o
damages in or out of court.

Compared to the commercial press, the college pres
record.

This does not mean, of course, that either are libel free.
students are really such good friends of the campus pr
consider filing libel suits. Standley indicates that 66 a
publications had been threatened by a suit; but nothing h
irritated persons got cold feet or found from legal cou
matter was in no way actionable. Most of these advisers
weren't serious.

Retractions were frequently published; at least 98 adv
papers had provided retractions. Of these, 68 said the stud
initiative to correct errors while only 30 advisers said the r
because of libel suit possibility.

In addition to the classic defenses against libel, educa
two other possible avenues to escape liability. One is the
immunity which could protect private (and non-profit) co
libel suits were contemplated against private colleges
charitable immunity was recognized, courts would readil
suit. The doctrine of governmental immunity based on the
extends to public colleges. At least 11 states have ter
immunity, however. Another legal doctrine is agency law.
the scope of his employment, his supervisors, advisers, et
ble. Legal counsel would certainly have to evaluate the ap
trines in specific instances.

From a legal theory approach and from a review of act
become clear that libel or losses therefrom do not pose a t
to student journalists who know what they are doing.

The Myth Of Censorsh

Censorship of the campus press could only be accompli
than the student staff were in a position to approve copy pr
NCCPA study attempted a determination of how wide-sp
might be, in light of the contentions of the myth-makers th
sal.

a legal basis. No information was available from 15 colleg-

vidual serving as the publisher 562 colleges reported none.
s publisher was the editor of the yearbook (24 times), the
mes), and the president (17 times). Also mentioned were a
dent personnel area, and the graphic arts head. Two
ing with publishing.
(or) independence were helpful in organizing student pub-
es having such a plan should be knowledgeable about pub-
nswers from such colleges:
ted the publishing agency was a corporation.
students were the publishers.
a publications board or committee.

nation.
the university, the president, and a private company.
corporation.
student government.
the student staff.
one.
d students.
editor.
e the upper classes, a publications committee, and New

independent newspapers and 19 such yearbooks reported
izing their status. Nineteen newspapers believed the non-
of their states provided authority and one newspaper
applied. Seven colleges reported state laws covering
lleges said board of trustees' regulations covered newspa-
ovided no answer for their newspapers and two had no an-

h incorporated-independent publications operate becomes
n 39 colleges report that no one serves as the publisher of
lleges say no one serves as publisher of the yearbook. One
s said to be the editor and one was the adviser. Six editors
als were named as publishers of newspapers while an
student government were mentioned. No information was
colleges.
is a generally misunderstood term by many people.
ld be considered a publishing agency it could not properly
A publisher is an individual who performs management
rs of a publishing company or agency.
ave not designated anyone to perform these functions. If no
n, whether that person be a student or a college official, it
ng that befuddlement often accompanies the operation of
In any case, the so-called independent-incorporated
y are not any better organized or knowledgeable on this
student publications.

The Myth Of Libel

ssion of the campus press, the term libel usually surfaces
es, voices thin to fearful whispers as if libel is a devil in-
word. For many years libel has been used sincerely or
the student press not to publish many, many things. The
akers, the subject of board of publications meetings, the
ministrators all present a view of libel thus:
itical of and unfair to people surely are uncalled for and
l. If they are published, the resources of the university can
ng lawsuits, which surely will end in five or six figure
ity or college is not thus impoverished, surely the board,
administrative officials will personally have to pay.
way? Not at all.
sual defamation. Articles, which hold persons up to public
corn and have the effect of destroying professional
d to be libelous. Libel as it is printed by newspapers is a
minal one. This means that no agency exists which exer-
r the contents of newspapers to determine if someone
r reputation destroying. The only way a court can consider
hen a person who believes he has been illegally abused
damages to compensate for that abuse.
be embarrassing or critical could be actionable in a libel
rocedure, the court must first determine that the alleged
cond, the court determines that the material pertained to
suit. Third, the court determines whether the material is
o d mages are assessed at this point. Instead the court

the paper for the libelous ad and won. The paper was assessed $1,900 damages, not an astronomical amount.

At Pennsylvania State University the paper settled out of court for $7,500 with a retiring professor who contended he had been libeled.

At Colorado State University, in 1970, the paper settled out-of-court for $500 for a cartoon.

Out-of-court settlements were made at Wichita State University in the 1960s and at the University of Colorado in 1969.

At the University of Maine, in 1964, the paper was sued for libel but the suit died since the plaintiff did not persist.

At Indiana University in 1968, the paper was sued by campus policemen but the court dismissed the case before it came to trial.

At Syracuse University, the paper was sued for $938,000 in 1972 but a state supreme court justice dismissed the suit as having no basis.

At Youngstown University, a jeweler's suit was brought against the university, but the local court relieved the university of liability and the U.S. Supreme Court eventually upheld this ruling.

An assistant professor of English sued the paper of one of the California State Colleges in 1964. The outcome of the case has not been discovered.

The newspaper at Washington State University settled out-of-court in the 1950s for $5,000.

The University of Arkansas yearbook settled out-of-court for $500 at one time.

In 1968 the newspaper at Pacific University was sued by the health center director over an editorial but dropped his suit when the paper published a retraction.

The Indiana Daily Student was sued twice in 1972 for libel, but both suits were dismissed on the defendant's motions for summary judgments before trials were even conducted.

At Vanderbilt University, the lower and appellate courts dismissed a libel suit, pointing out that newspapers' fair and accurate reports of another suit enjoyed qualified privilege.

The University of Arizona newspaper in 1965 defended itself successfully in a libel action on the fair comment basis.

Standley's study indicates that only 19 cases involving the filing of libel cases have touched college publications during the last 30 years. In only one case did a court render a verdict against a student publication. The matter found libelous was not written or initiated by a student at all but by an advertiser. In six of the cases the university and the newspaper settled out of court, twice for only $500 (which is less than court costs of winning a verdict). Thus, in 12 cases the newspaper was neither convicted of publishing libel or required to pay any damages in or out of court.

Compared to the commercial press, the college press has a very superior record.

This does not mean, of course, that either are libel free. Perhaps professors and students are really such good friends of the campus press that they wouldn't consider filing libel suits. Standley indicates that 66 advisers reported their publications had been threatened by a suit; but nothing happened. Probably the irritated persons got cold feet or found from legal counsel that the published matter was in no way actionable. Most of these advisers felt the threats really weren't serious.

Retractions were frequently published; at least 98 advisers reported student papers had provided retractions. Of these, 68 said the student journalists took the initiative to correct errors while only 30 advisers said the retractions were printed because of libel suit possibility.

In addition to the classic defenses against libel, educational institutions have two other possible avenues to escape liability. One is the doctrine of charitable immunity which could protect private (and non-profit) colleges from liability. If libel suits were contemplated against private colleges in the 19 states where charitable immunity was recognized, courts would readily refuse to sustain the suit. The doctrine of governmental immunity based on the Eleventh Amendment extends to public colleges. At least 11 states have terminated governmental immunity, however. Another legal doctrine is agency law. If a person acts outside the scope of his employment, his supervisors, advisers, etc., may not be held liable. Legal counsel would certainly have to evaluate the applicability of these doctrines in specific instances.

From a legal theory approach and from a review of actual case history it does become clear that libel or losses therefrom do not pose a threat to universities or to student journalists who know what they are doing.

The Myth Of Censorship

Censorship of the campus press could only be accomplished if someone other than the student staff were in a position to approve copy prior to publication. The NCCPA study attempted a determination of how wide-spread such a practice might be, in light of the contentions of the myth-makers that it surely was universal.

Reports submitted by college officials indicated that no one approved student newspaper copy prior to publication on 498 campuses. In 318 colleges prior approval plans did exist. In other words in 61 per cent of the colleges no prior approval or censorship was possible or practiced.

An examination of the 39 per cent where prior approval was practiced bears some explanation. In 273 colleges the adviser of the newspaper gave prior approval; in 43 cases other persons did so. Advisers generally checked copy for libel, good taste, or legal matters but did not forbid publication of ideas or viewpoints critical of the university. In 42 cases the prior approval system was very weak.

The campus yearbook staff did not have to seek prior approval in 351 colleges, but did have to in 264 colleges. Thus, no prior approval was involved in 57 per cent of the colleges. This lower percentage exists because public colleges apparently split evenly on whether yearbooks should or should not be required to obtain approval of content before publication. In 243 of the colleges the adviser of the yearbook does the prior approval while the yearbook staff has to obtain approval from other persons in seven cases. Once again the level of approval is not necessarily severe; indeed, in 13 colleges it is very weak.

Courts at every level simply do not tolerate actions taken against the campus press as discipline or censorship by college officials. A heavy dossier of cases is building up to indicate censorship is illegal and non-permissible. Here is a review of several recent cases.

1. **Antonelli** v. **Hammond,** 308 F. Supp. 1329 (D. Mass. 1970)—School president instituted "review board" to pass on all material to be printed in college paper. Court ruled such action constituted "prior censorship" and was an "unconstitutional exercise of state power."

2. **Dickey** v. **Alabama State Board of Education,** 273 F. Supp. 613 (M.D. Ala. 1967)—Student refused reentry into school after being accused of "insubordination" because of protesting school president's rule forbidding editorials critical of state legislators or governor. Court overruled school officials on grounds that they could not "infringe on students' rights of free expression where (such) do not significantly interfere with the requirement of appropriate school discipline."

3. **Lee** v. **Board of Regents,** 306 F. Supp. 1097 (W.D. Wis. 1969)—Staff of student newspaper, acting on policy originated by faculty-student publications committee, would not print "editorial advertising," e.g., concerning university employees union. Court ordered staff to accept such advertisements on grounds that student paper is important forum "for dissemination of news and expression of opinion" and it is violative of First Amendment rights for paper not to be open to "anyone who is willing to pay to have his views published therein."

4. **Panarella** v. **Birenbaum,** 1190 E. 327 NYS 2d 755. (New York Court of Appeals 1971)—A ruling by an appeals court in New York that regulations prohibiting attacks on religion from being published in campus newspapers at state-supported institutions of higher education are unconstitutional, was affirmed by the New York Court of Appeals, the highest court in the state.

In two separate opinions, which were consolidated on appeal, lower courts had directed two colleges to prevent attacks on religion from appearing in campus publications after some students had complained. The appeals court had found these regulations to be unconstitutional restrictions on freedom of expression in violation of the First Amendment.

In affirming this decision, the New York Court of Appeals said that, in sponsoring a student newspaper, the colleges did not intend to advance or inhibit religion. They merely provided a forum for exchange of ideas, the court continued. "There is no showing that the articles attacking religion were systematic or continuing, or that articles and letters presenting counterattacks were excluded."

In fact, the court concluded, "Use of state monies to support the newspaper does no more to establish a religion or inhibit it, than use of state monies to build auditoriums, to provide police protection for speakers, or to subsidize distribution of literature, including religious proselyting, through the mails. The action of college officials may not be interpreted as an attempt to establish a 'secular religion'; they simply have not spared religion, any more than love of country, from the attack of individuals expression their own contentions."

5. **Joyner** v. **Whiting,** 72-1630 (North Carolina 1972)—On appeal, the appellate court said that censorship of student publications at state-supported institutions cannot be imposed "by suspending the editors, suppressing circulation, requiring imprimatur of controversial articles, excising repugnant material, withdrawing financial support, or asserting any other form of censorial oversight based on the institution's power of the purse."

6. **Thoren** v. **Jenkins,** 72-1061 (North Carolina 1973)—Disciplinary action taken against two state university students, one who wrote a letter to the school paper containing a four-letter vulgarity referring to the university president, and the editor-in-chief of the campus paper was ruled illegal by the federal appellate court in Richmond.

dalism, and even murders on the campus.

5. Evaluation of faculty effectiveness by students.

6. Jobs.

7. Student editors spoke out against the war in Vietnam tinuance.

8. Revision of the curriculum to include timely and releva

9. Campus newspapers championed students' rights and t

10. Some papers presented an entire supplement called most papers had a single page devoted to the arts. Stude reactions to the latest records, provocative motion pict books, concerts, television, and radio attractions, and even

11. In their columns, many papers offered counseling se personal, vocational, alcoholic, medical, drug, academic, s paper counseling.

12. In their papers, students advanced their ideas co discussed noise and water pollution, recycling, food facts, and soil and beach erosion.

13. Women's liberation.

14. During this year the use of obscenities in campus news upset by their use was the faculty, not the students. Many the obscenities have lost their shock value. Others claim scenities in the collegiate press indicated immaturity of the

15. In addition to these popular concerns of the col newspapers wrote about more effective teaching, tenure of staff and professors, parking problems, pass-fail grades, t students' participation in curriculum planning and in-co

Most of the information above pertains to public college that private colleges can censor with no restraint. Freedom guaranteed to individuals. The key individual in college editor. Not many cases have worked through the court yet

But judgment should prevail. Officials at Brigham Y concluded that student editors there have essentially the sa in public colleges. Many private colleges are proud of thei free inquiry and discussion. They proclaim in univers dorsement of a free press.

It is good advice to a college administrator not to take act press even though the press has been obnoxious or sever danger is not only in court action, but also in on-campu plaintive report concerning the **Fourth Estate** of Hilbert Co

The editor-in-chief of the Hilbert College (Ha newspaper was cleared Tuesday of charges of "bre against him for running a Planned Parenthood ad

Dan Hickling, a freshman at the two year co-ed found not guilty of charges leveled by Hilbert P Edwina Bogel.

Three weeks ago Hilbert's Fourth Estate ran a la read, in part: "Get to know how the two of you do three of you. Or the four of you. Or... Planned Pa Choice. Not chance." The ad, a public service National Advertising Council, quoted statistics say all pregnancies each year are accidental."

A week ago Sister Mary Edwina called Mr. Hick told him he faced expulsion from school if he newspaper, an apology for running the ad. He Edwina told Mr. Hickling the ad was an "attack on She said it was a direct contradiction to the Pop birth control and could not appear in a paper bear

Mr. Hickling defended running the ad on the gr obligation was to the students and not the the Chur Edwina: "I have done nothing wrong."

Following the meeting Sister Mary Edwina filed led to Tuesday's hearing. She charged that the Pla unacceptable to Catholic tenets and undermines the faith."

She added that "when interrogated whether h aware that this advertisement was contrary to the he replied that he was...but he had an obligation inform the public.

"This is a breach of trust on the part of the edit improper use of the college newspaper. He has Catholic philosophy and morals and disregarded

ge officials indicated that no one approved student
lication on 498 campuses. In 318 colleges prior ap-
er words in 61 per cent of the colleges no prior ap-
ssible or practiced.
per cent where prior approval was practiced bears
eges the adviser of the newspaper gave prior approv-
s did so. Advisers generally checked copy for libel,
but did not forbid publication of ideas or viewpoints
42 cases the prior approval system was very weak.

f did not have to seek prior approval in 351 colleges,
. Thus, no prior approval was involved in 57 per cent
ercentage exists because public colleges apparently
rbooks should or should not be required to obtain
ublication. In 243 of the colleges the adviser of the
oval while the yearbook staff has to obtain approval
n cases. Once again the level of approval is not
n 13 colleges it is very weak.
ly do not tolerate actions taken against the campus
hip by college officials. A heavy dossier of cases is
rship is illegal and non-permissible. Here is a review

308 F. Supp. 1329 (D. Mass. 1970)—School president
pass on all material to be printed in college paper.
onstituted "prior censorship" and was an "un-
ate power."
te Board of Education, 273 F. Supp. 613 (M.D. Ala.
ntry into school after being accused of "in-
otesting school president's rule forbidding editorials
or governor. Court overruled school officials on
infringe on students' rights of free expression where
nterfere with the requirement of appropriate school

, 306 F. Supp. 1097 (W.D. Wis. 1969)—Staff of student
y originated by faculty-student publications com-
editorial advertising," e.g., concerning university
ered staff to accept such advertisements on grounds
ant forum "for dissemination of news and expression
e of First Amendment rights for paper not to be open
ay to have his views published therein."

, 1190 E. 327 NYS 2d 755. (New York Court of Appeals
als court in New York that regulations prohibiting
being published in campus newspapers at state-
her education are unconstitutional, was affirmed by
als, the highest court in the state.

which were consolidated on appeal, lower courts had
vent attacks on religion from appearing in campus
dents had complained. The appeals court had found
nstitutional restrictions on freedom of expression in
dment.
the New York Court of Appeals said that, in spon-
, the colleges did not intend to advance or inhibit
ided a forum for exchange of ideas, the court con-
that the articles attacking religion were systematic
les and letters presenting counterattacks were ex-

ed, "Use of state monies to support the newspaper
religion or inhibit it, than use of state monies to build
ce protection for speakers, or to subsidize distribution
gious proselyting, through the mails. The action of
e interpreted as an attempt to establish a 'secular
not spared religion, any more than love of country,
als expression their own contentions."
1630 (North Carolina 1972)—On appeal, the appellate
of student publications at state-supported institutions
bending the editors, suppressing circulation, requiring
al articles, excising repugnant material, withdrawing
ing any other form of censorial oversight based on the
purse."
1061 (North Carolina 1973)—Disciplinary action taken
y students, one who wrote a letter to the school paper
garity referring to the university president, and the

dalism, and even murders on the campus.

5. Evaluation of faculty effectiveness by students.

6. Jobs.

7. Student editors spoke out against the war in Vietnam and deplored its continuance.

8. Revision of the curriculum to include timely and relevant causes.

9. Campus newspapers championed students' rights and the rights of others.

10. Some papers presented an entire supplement called "The Arts." However, most papers had a single page devoted to the arts. Students wrote reviews and reactions to the latest records, provocative motion pictures, operas, ballets, books, concerts, television, and radio attractions, and even belly dancing.

11. In their columns, many papers offered counseling services, which included personal, vocational, alcoholic, medical, drug, academic, sexual, draft, and term paper counseling.

12. In their papers, students advanced their ideas concerning ecology and discussed noise and water pollution, recycling, food facts, food fraud, herbicides, and soil and beach erosion.

13. Women's liberation.

14. During this year the use of obscenities in campus newspapers declined. Most upset by their use was the faculty, not the students. Many editors admitted that the obscenities have lost their shock value. Others claimed that the use of obscenities in the collegiate press indicated immaturity of the writer.

15. In addition to these popular concerns of the collegiate press, college newspapers wrote about more effective teaching, tenure of professors, salaries of staff and professors, parking problems, pass-fail grades, the "new religion," and students' participation in curriculum planning and in-college governance. (61)

Most of the information above pertains to public colleges. This does not mean that private colleges can censor with no restraint. Freedom of the press is a right guaranteed to individuals. The key individual in college press matters is the editor. Not many cases have worked through the court yet, however.

But judgment should prevail. Officials at Brigham Young University have concluded that student editors there have essentially the same rights as do editors in public colleges. Many private colleges are proud of their campus traditions of free inquiry and discussion. They proclaim in university policies their endorsement of a free press.

It is good advice to a college administrator not to take action against the student press even though the press has been obnoxious or severe in its contents. The danger is not only in court action, but also in on-campus relations. Here is a plaintive report concerning the **Fourth Estate** of Hilbert College in 1971:

> The editor-in-chief of the Hilbert College (Hamburg, N.Y.) student newspaper was cleared Tuesday of charges of "breach of trust" brought against him for running a Planned Parenthood advertisement.
>
> Dan Hickling, a freshman at the two year co-educational college, was found not guilty of charges leveled by Hilbert President Sister Mary Edwina Bogel.
>
> Three weeks ago Hilbert's Fourth Estate ran a large back page ad which read, in part: "Get to know how the two of you don't have to become the three of you. Or the four of you. Or... Planned Parenthood. Children by Choice. Not chance." The ad, a public service announcement by the National Advertising Council, quoted statistics saying: "More than half of all pregnancies each year are accidental."
>
> A week ago Sister Mary Edwina called Mr. Hickling into her office and told him he faced expulsion from school if he did not print, in the newspaper, an apology for running the ad. He refused. Sister Mary Edwina told Mr. Hickling the ad was an "attack on the Catholic Church." She said it was a direct contradiction to the Pope's Encyclical against birth control and could not appear in a paper bearing the college's name.
>
> Mr. Hickling defended running the ad on the grounds that his primary obligation was to the students and not the the Church. He told Sister Mary Edwina: "I have done nothing wrong."
>
> Following the meeting Sister Mary Edwina filed a written charge which led to Tuesday's hearing. She charged that the Planned Parenthood ad "is unacceptable to Catholic tenets and undermines the authentic values of the faith."
>
> She added that "when interrogated whether he (Mr. Hickling) was aware that this advertisement was contrary to the teaching of the Church, he replied that he was...but he had an obligation as an editor-in-chief to inform the public.
>
> "This is a breach of trust on the part of the editor-in-chief. This was an improper use of the college newspaper. He has shown no respect for

[illegible] protesting school president's rule forbidding editorials critical of state legislators or governor. Court overruled school officials on grounds that they could not "infringe on students' rights of free expression where (such) do not significantly interfere with the requirement of appropriate school discipline."

3. **Lee v. Board of Regents**, 306 F. Supp. 1097 (W.D. Wis. 1969)—Staff of student newspaper, acting on policy originated by faculty-student publications committee, would not print "editorial advertising," e.g., concerning university employees union. Court ordered staff to accept such advertisements on grounds that student paper is important forum "for dissemination of news and expression of opinion" and it is violative of First Amendment rights for paper not to be open to "anyone who is willing to pay to have his views published therein."

4. **Panarella v. Birenbaum**, 1190 E. 327 NYS 2d 755. (New York Court of Appeals 1971)—A ruling by an appeals court in New York that regulations prohibiting attacks on religion from being published in campus newspapers at state-supported institutions of higher education are unconstitutional, was affirmed by the New York Court of Appeals, the highest court in the state.

In two separate opinions, which were consolidated on appeal, lower courts had directed two colleges to prevent attacks on religion from appearing in campus publications after some students had complained. The appeals court had found these regulations to be unconstitutional restrictions on freedom of expression in violation of the First Amendment.

In affirming this decision, the New York Court of Appeals said that, in sponsoring a student newspaper, the colleges did not intend to advance or inhibit religion. They merely provided a forum for exchange of ideas, the court continued. "There is no showing that the articles attacking religion were systematic or continuing, or that articles and letters presenting counterattacks were excluded."

In fact, the court concluded, "Use of state monies to support the newspaper does no more to establish a religion or inhibit it, than use of state monies to build auditoriums, to provide police protection for speakers, or to subsidize distribution of literature, including religious proselyting, through the mails. The action of college officials may not be interpreted as an attempt to establish a 'secular religion'; they simply have not spared religion, any more than love of country, from the attack of individuals expression their own contentions."

5. **Joyner v. Whiting**, 72-1630 (North Carolina 1972)—On appeal, the appellate court said that censorship of student publications at state-supported institutions cannot be imposed "by suspending the editors, suppressing circulation, requiring imprimatur of controversial articles, excising repugnant material, withdrawing financial support, or asserting any other form of censorial oversight based on the institution's power of the purse."

6. **Thoren v. Jenkins**, 72-1061 (North Carolina 1973)—Disciplinary action taken against two state university students, one who wrote a letter to the school paper containing a four-letter vulgarity referring to the university president, and the editor-in-chief of the campus paper was ruled illegal by the federal appellate court in Richmond.

Affirming the decision of the district court, the appeals court found a violation of the First Amendment, quoting from the Supreme Court's ruling in **Papish v. Board of Curators**. The appeals court said that a state university may not shut off the mere dissemination of ideas, no matter how offensive to good taste, solely in the name of "conventions of decency."

Hermin Estrin, a past president of NCCPA and active in advising college publications at Newark College of Engineering in New Jersey, spent several months reading issues of 200 college newspapers published in 1972. He concluded at the end of his study that "the collegiate press in the 70s is producing a forthright, candid approach to the real problems, concerns, and interests of its readers—the student body. College editors—responsible, sophisticated, knowledgeable, provocative, and at times, irreverent and daring—offer their readers an informative, stimulating, timely press."

The commercial press would appreciate such an accolade. Estrin found a wide range of concerns published in the papers. The college press, like the commercial press, was able to tackle anything.

If censorship was widely practiced on the campus press, student newspapers could not have written about this list of subjects Estrin read about over and over:

1. Commitment to service activities designed to improve the community and help needful persons of the off-campus community.

2. Sex is treated casually, frankly, and relevantly with articles about centers for human sexuality, sex forums, birth control, abortion, homosexuality, marriage, family planning, venereal disease, cohabitation, and rape.

3. In the advertisement section, students included such ads as abortion information and assistance, male contraceptives, alcoholics anonymous, narcotic addicts rehabilitation, precana conferences, GROPE (Gay Rights of People Everywhere), Tampax tampons, term papers researched and professionally typed, wine, beer, draft counseling, pregnancy counseling, among others.

4. The college press is definitely concerned about the thefts, assaults, van-

guaranteed to individuals. The key individual in college editor. Not many cases have worked through the court yet,

But judgment should prevail. Officials at Brigham Yo concluded that student editors there have essentially the sam in public colleges. Many private colleges are proud of their free inquiry and discussion. They proclaim in universit dorsement of a free press.

It is good advice to a college administrator not to take actio press even though the press has been obnoxious or severe danger is not only in court action, but also in on-campus plaintive report concerning the **Fourth Estate** of Hilbert Colle

The editor-in-chief of the Hilbert College (Hamb newspaper was cleared Tuesday of charges of "brea against him for running a Planned Parenthood adv

Dan Hickling, a freshman at the two year co-educ found not guilty of charges leveled by Hilbert Pr Edwina Bogel.

Three weeks ago Hilbert's Fourth Estate ran a larg read, in part: "Get to know how the two of you don' three of you. Or the four of you. Or... Planned Par Choice. Not chance." The ad, a public service a National Advertising Council, quoted statistics sayin all pregnancies each year are accidental."

A week ago Sister Mary Edwina called Mr. Hicklin told him he faced expulsion from school if he d newspaper, an apology for running the ad. He r Edwina told Mr. Hickling the ad was an "attack on t She said it was a direct contradiction to the Pope' birth control and could not appear in a paper bearin

Mr. Hickling defended running the ad on the grou obligation was to the students and not the the Church Edwina: "I have done nothing wrong."

Following the meeting Sister Mary Edwina filed a led to Tuesday's hearing. She charged that the Plann unacceptable to Catholic tenets and undermines the a faith."

She added tha[illegible]hen interrogated whether he aware that this a[illegible]isement was contrary to the te he replied that he was...but he had an obligation as inform the public.

"This is a breach of trust on the part of the editor- improper use of the college newspaper. He has s Catholic philosophy and morals and disregarded the He has failed in his responsibility to God and fell founders of this college.

"The college reserves the right to prohibit attacks Every individual on this campus must respect t freedom and that no attacks against the Catholic f nuendo will be tolerated."

A seven-member panel—four students, two faculty Mary Edwina's top assistant—heard Mr. Hicklin Edwina discuss the charges for two hours Tuesd closed; however, Mr. Hickling was entitled to the a represented by Steve Lipman, Student Affairs Editor

The unanimous 7-0 decision was:

"...Mr. Hickling shall not be expelled from scho

"...He shall not be removed as editor-in-chief,

"...a list of guidelines pertaining to the relationsh in-chief and the newspaper's adviser shall be drawn

It was suggested that the adviser's role be limited not editorial comment.

Censorship or prior approval of copy for the campus pre procedure practiced in American colleges and universiti Perhaps the incidence is higher than it should be; much myth-makers and of studies such as this one is to advise col recognize the desirability of a free and uncensored cam makers seek short cuts to such a goal. The NCCPA sugg understanding of the function of a free campus press.

school president's rule forbidding editorials
or governor. Court overruled school officials on
nfringe on students' rights of free expression where
terfere with the requirement of appropriate school

306 F. Supp. 1097 (W.D. Wis. 1969)—Staff of student
originated by faculty-student publications com-
ditorial advertising," e.g., concerning university
red staff to accept such advertisements on grounds
nt forum "for dissemination of news and expression
of First Amendment rights for paper not to be open
y to have his views published therein."

1190 E. 327 NYS 2d 755. (New York Court of Appeals
ls court in New York that regulations prohibiting
eing published in campus newspapers at state-
er education are unconstitutional, was affirmed by
s, the highest court in the state.

hich were consolidated on appeal, lower courts had
ent attacks on religion from appearing in campus
nts had complained. The appeals court had found
stitutional restrictions on freedom of expression in
ment.
he New York Court of Appeals said that, in spon-
the colleges did not intend to advance or inhibit
ed a forum for exchange of ideas, the court con-
at the articles attacking religion were systematic
s and letters presenting counterattacks were ex-

d, "Use of state monies to support the newspaper
ligion or inhibit it, than use of state monies to build
protection for speakers, or to subsidize distribution
ous proselyting, through the mails. The action of
interpreted as an attempt to establish a 'secular
ot spared religion, any more than love of country,
expression their own contentions."
30 (North Carolina 1972)—On appeal, the appellate
student publications at state-supported institutions
nding the editors, suppressing circulation, requiring
articles, excising repugnant material, withdrawing
any other form of censorial oversight based on the
rse."
61 (North Carolina 1973)—Disciplinary action taken
students, one who wrote a letter to the school paper
arity referring to the university president, and the
s paper was ruled illegal by the federal appellate

he district court, the appeals court found a violation
oting from the Supreme Court's ruling in **Papish** v.
ls court said that a state university may not shut off
eas, no matter how offensive to good taste, solely in
f decency."
dent of NCCPA and active in advising college publi-
Engineering in New Jersey, spent several months
newspapers published in 1972. He concluded at the
egiate press in the 70s is producing a forthright, can-
lems, concerns, and interests of its readers—the stu-
responsible, sophisticated, knowledgeable, provoca-
nt and daring—offer their readers an informative,

uld appreciate such an accolade. Estrin found a wide
in the papers. The college press, like the commercial
nything.
practiced on the campus press, student newspapers
this list of subjects Estrin read about over and over:
activities designed to improve the community and
off-campus community.
frankly, and relevantly with articles about centers for
s, birth control, abortion, homosexuality, marriage,
disease, cohabitation, and rape.
section, students included such ads as abortion in-
nale contraceptives, alcoholics anonymous, narcotic
ana conferences, GROPE (Gay Rights of People
npons, term papers researched and professionally
seling, pregnancy counseling, among others.
efinitely concerned about the thefts, assaults, van-

guaranteed to individuals. The key individual in college press matters is the editor. Not many cases have worked through the court yet, however.

But judgment should prevail. Officials at Brigham Young University have concluded that student editors there have essentially the same rights as do editors in public colleges. Many private colleges are proud of their campus traditions of free inquiry and discussion. They proclaim in university policies their endorsement of a free press.

It is good advice to a college administrator not to take action against the student press even though the press has been obnoxious or severe in its contents. The danger is not only in court action, but also in on-campus relations. Here is a plaintive report concerning the **Fourth Estate** of Hilbert College in 1971:

> The editor-in-chief of the Hilbert College (Hamburg, N.Y.) student newspaper was cleared Tuesday of charges of "breach of trust" brought against him for running a Planned Parenthood advertisement.
>
> Dan Hickling, a freshman at the two year co-educational college, was found not guilty of charges leveled by Hilbert President Sister Mary Edwina Bogel.
>
> Three weeks ago Hilbert's **Fourth Estate** ran a large back page ad which read, in part: "Get to know how the two of you don't have to become the three of you. Or the four of you. Or... Planned Parenthood. Children by Choice. Not chance." The ad, a public service announcement by the National Advertising Council, quoted statistics saying: "More than half of all pregnancies each year are accidental."
>
> A week ago Sister Mary Edwina called Mr. Hickling into her office and told him he faced expulsion from school if he did not print, in the newspaper, an apology for running the ad. He refused. Sister Mary Edwina told Mr. Hickling the ad was an "attack on the Catholic Church." She said it was a direct contradiction to the Pope's Encyclical against birth control and could not appear in a paper bearing the college's name.
>
> Mr. Hickling defended running the ad on the grounds that his primary obligation was to the students and not the the Church. He told Sister Mary Edwina: "I have done nothing wrong."
>
> Following the meeting Sister Mary Edwina filed a written charge which led to Tuesday's hearing. She charged that the Planned Parenthood ad "is unacceptable to Catholic tenets and undermines the authentic values of the faith."
>
> She added that "when interrogated whether he (Mr. Hickling) was aware that this advertisement was contrary to the teaching of the Church, he replied that he was...but he had an obligation as an editor-in-chief to inform the public.
>
> "This is a breach of trust on the part of the editor-in-chief. This was an improper use of the college newspaper. He has shown no respect for Catholic philosophy and morals and disregarded the aims of the college. He has failed in his responsibility to God and fellow students and the founders of this college.
>
> "The college reserves the right to prohibit attacks on the Catholic faith. Every individual on this campus must respect the right of religious freedom and that no attacks against the Catholic faith openly or by innuendo will be tolerated."
>
> A seven-member panel—four students, two faculty members, and Sister Mary Edwina's top assistant—heard Mr. Hickling and Sister Mary Edwina discuss the charges for two hours Tuesday. The hearing was closed; however, Mr. Hickling was entitled to the aid of counsel and was represented by Steve Lipman, Student Affairs Editor of the **Reporter**.
>
> The unanimous 7-0 decision was:
>
> "...Mr. Hickling shall not be expelled from school,
>
> "...He shall not be removed as editor-in-chief,
>
> "...a list of guidelines pertaining to the relationship between the editor-in-chief and the newspaper's adviser shall be drawn up."
>
> It was suggested that the adviser's role be limited to determining libel, not editorial comment.

Censorship or prior approval of copy for the campus press is not the standard procedure practiced in American colleges and universities, public or private. Perhaps the incidence is higher than it should be; much of the purpose of the myth-makers and of studies such as this one is to advise college administrators to recognize the desirability of a free and uncensored campus press. The myth-makers seek short cuts to such a goal. The NCCPA suggests endorsement and understanding of the function of a free campus press.

Myths Surrounding Journalism Education

Success story of the decade of the 1970s in higher education could very well be that of journalism education. If enrollment increases could be considered one criterion of success, certainly journalism is booming.

The 41,691 students reported to Paul V. Peterson for the 1971-72 academic year for his annual survey compiled for the Association for Education in Journalism, was the highest number ever recorded.

Unfortunately Peterson's report covers only 166 schools and departments of journalism. The issue of **Journalism Educator**, containing his report and the 1973 **Yearbook** of **Editor and Publisher** magazine together list more than 200 colleges offering a major in journalism. (62) These two publications do not list many other schools offering majors; actually nearly 300 colleges provide such extensive programs. Hundreds more offer enough courses to equal a journalism minor and hundreds more offer from one to a half dozen courses.

The American Council for Education in Journalism thus had accredited between 20 and 25 per cent of the 300 colleges in one or more areas of journalism education. The Association for Education in Journalism has a membership of from 1,200 to 1,500 college journalism teachers, or from 20 to 25 per cent of the persons who actually teach journalism in colleges or universities.

The National Council of College Publications Advisers hasn't been able yet to sign up as many as a thousand college student publications advisers. Each of these agencies would be far more effective if teachers or advisers would join, or if more colleges sought accreditation for their programs, although some educators oppose accreditation on philosophical grounds.

The survey of campus student publications sponsored by the NCCPA ad-hoc committee on the legal status of the campus press received information from 899 colleges covering 1,452 student publications.

Dario Politella, editor of the **Student Press in America**, a directory, mailed 2,600 directory information cards to 2,600 colleges and universities. He received 2,014 responses. His directory can report from his replies that the 2,538 college newspapers outnumber commercial daily papers in the United States. Yearbooks, buffeted by cost problems, now number 1,519. He found 919 campus magazines. (63)

The Higher Education Directory for 1972-73 published by the National Center for Educational Statistics (p. XXII) lists 2,686 colleges and universities in the nation; 970 of these were junior colleges.

The above data indicates great diversity in higher education, in journalism education, and in student publications.

Perhaps the first myth related to journalism education is the one of oversimplification.

Journalism is a broad term encompassing all aspects of print media and most aspects of electronic media as well as the theoretical and philosophical bases of such media and their impact on society. This makes for a complex education package.

Association for Education in Journalism members sort themselves into such categories as advertising, graphics, history, international communications, magazines, mass communications and society, minorities and communications, newspapers, photojournalism, public relations, Radio-TV, secondary education, and theory and methodology.

The American Council for Education in Journalism currently is accrediting programs in the areas of news-editorial, advertising, radio-television-film, public relations, magazine, technical journalism, agriculture and home economics journalism, community journalism, photojournalism, and publishing.

Neither of these lists exhaust the fields of journalism. Political journalism, urban journalism, science writing, religious journalism, environmental journalism are other exotic areas enjoying a vogue. There could be more.

Journalism education is somewhat more expensive than some disciplines because writing and editing classes should be small (15 students) and because laboratories replete with printing and electronic equipment are necessary. Publishing or broadcasting is frequently involved.

A few colleges have decided that journalism is such a high level professional and academic area that it should be offered only in graduate levels. A few colleges restrict undergraduate journalism study to the junior and senior years only. Most four-year colleges allow freshmen to take some course work and stretch the journalism curriculum over four years. Several junior colleges have extensive offerings.

Several vigorous debates over which is best and who should do what in journalism education keep this complex field in turmoil.

One debate covers the relationship of the journalism education program to campus student publications. Out of this debate comes several myths. They include:

1. College journalism teachers cannot be good advisers [illegible]

Even 16 of the so-called independent-incorporat visers. Eighty-five of the colleges recruited advi bers, public relations persons or administrators, sons. The 13 public relations people were used pri only persons on the campus who knew anything a

College yearbooks were advised by journalism fa In 164 colleges other faculty or administrative pers

It is obvious that the typical campus student p adviser, and that adviser is probably a journalism not true are distinctly atypical and non-standard

Representative of the usual attitude toward s nalism education relationship is a statement mad Rankin, president of Indiana State University. In university to provide a strong journalism major listed the daily campus student newspaper.

"A student daily can provide an invaluable especially if it can be used as a teaching newspap tegrated with work on the paper," he said.

The Myth Of Antagonistic

Basic to the thesis found in the tales of the myth campus student publications are a vile lot, full of many. College and university trustees, presidents, universally arrayed as a militant force to destro weeds. Thus a strong and continuous battle is con student publications and administrators. Since the the hands of the administrators, who wield in open, wiles, the student press lives in constant frustration

It may be true that this dismal picture is the m campuses. But, by and large, it is totally false.

The myth-makers would be astounded to find ho campus student publications. Their astonishment cover that college presidents and board members supportive of freedom of the press for campus publi were once campus journalists.

Here are examples of college presidents who ever The first two are distinguished ones. The two presi Mecklejohn Award of the American Association o highest citation of that organization in the field of ac

This is the story of J. W. Mauker, president of the

In October 1967, a young English instru published an article in the Northern low criticizing the draft and the United States po he espoused will be familiar to those who ha any American college campus in recent yea the Vietnam War is profoundly immoral resisted by all persons who think of th Specifically, the draft should be resisted a immorality of the war—by destroying draft centers, by refusing to serve in the armed draft. This statement, particularly its defen toward the draft law, evoked outcries of p mans' ouster from a variety of sources.

The student editor, yielding to public crit policy against publishing material which adv Maucker saw the need for administration lea student press. Perceiving the dangers of cens of so sweeping a prohibition he called att university, not only to refrain from suppress exchange:

"It is not enough merely to tolerate provoc obligated actively to encourage the free exch have defined a policy for the University new and open forum' through its letters-to- prohibitions being against libel, obscenity essential in my judgment that the forum be k

Acting on this philosophy he met with the st Control of Student Publications. As a result th

rounding Journalism Education

decade of the 1970s in higher education could very well be ucation. If enrollment increases could be considered one certainly journalism is booming.

reported to Paul V. Peterson for the 1971-72 academic year compiled for the Association for Education in Journalism, ber ever recorded.

rson's report covers only 166 schools and departments of **Journalism Educator**, containing his report and the 1973 **nd Publisher** magazine together list more than 200 colleges urnalism. (62) These two publications do not list many other ors; actually nearly 300 colleges provide such extensive more offer enough courses to equal a journalism minor and from one to a half dozen courses.

ncil for Education in Journalism thus had accredited be- nt of the 300 colleges in one or more areas of journalism edu- on for Education in Journalism has a membership of from urnalism teachers, or from 20 to 25 per cent of the persons ournalism in colleges or universities.

cil of College Publications Advisers hasn't been able yet to a thousand college student publications advisers. Each of be far more effective if teachers or advisers would join, or if accreditation for their programs, although some educators on philosophical grounds.

pus student publications sponsored by the NCCPA ad-hoc al status of the campus press received information from 899 52 student publications.

itor of the **Student Press in America**, a directory, mailed mation cards to 2,600 colleges and universities. He received directory can report from his replies that the 2,538 college ber commercial daily papers in the United States. Year- cost problems, now number 1,519. He found 919 campus

tion Directory for 1972-73 published by the National Center tistics (p. XXII) lists 2,686 colleges and universities in the were junior colleges.

ndicates great diversity in higher education, in journalism udent publications

myth related to journalism education is the one of over-

oad term encompassing all aspects of print media and most c media as well as the theoretical and philosophical bases of ir impact on society. This makes for a complex education

ducation in Journalism members sort themselves into such ertising, graphics, history, international communications, ommunications and society, minorities and communications, ournalism, public relations, Radio-TV, secondary education, thodology.

ouncil for Education in Journalism currently is accrediting as of news-editorial, advertising, radio-television-film, public e, technical journalism, agriculture and home economics unity journalism, photojournalism, and publishing.

lists exhaust the fields of journalism. Political journalism, science writing, religious journalism, environmental journal- areas enjoying a vogue. There could be more.

cation is somewhat more expensive than some disciplines d editing classes should be small (15 students) and because e with printing and electronic equipment are necessary. dcasting is frequently involved.

ave decided that journalism is such a high level professional a that it should be offered only in graduate levels. A few ndergraduate journalism study to the junior and senior years al colleges allow freshmen to take some course work and ism curriculum over four years. Several junior colleges have s.

debates over which is best and who should do what in jour- keep this complex field in turmoil.

rs the relationship of the journalism education program to blications. Out of this debate comes several myths. They in-

Even 16 of the so-called independent-incorporated papers use journalism advisers. Eighty-five of the colleges recruited advisers from other faculty members, public relations persons or administrators, or even from non-college persons. The 13 public relations people were used primarily because they were the only persons on the campus who knew anything about putting out a newspaper.

College yearbooks were advised by journalism faculty members in 257 colleges. In 164 colleges other faculty or administrative persons served as advisers.

It is obvious that the typical campus student publication does have a faculty adviser, and that adviser is probably a journalism teacher. Colleges where this is not true are distinctly atypical and non-standard situations.

Representative of the usual attitude toward student publications and journalism education relationship is a statement made Oct. 4, 1973, by Dr. Alan C. Rankin, president of Indiana State University. In outlining the strengths of the university to provide a strong journalism maior for professionals, Dr. Rankin listed the daily campus student newspaper.

"A student daily can provide an invaluable experience for the student, especially if it can be used as a teaching newspaper and the classroom work integrated with work on the paper," he said.

The Myth Of Antagonistic Administrators

Basic to the thesis found in the tales of the myth-makers are these postulates: campus student publications are a vile lot, full of obscenities, and disgusting to many. College and university trustees, presidents, and other administrators are universally arrayed as a militant force to destroy or control such obnoxious weeds. Thus a strong and continuous battle is constantly joined between nasty student publications and administrators. Since the power on campus is always in the hands of the administrators, who wield in open, brutal attacks or by insidious wiles, the student press lives in constant frustration and misery.

It may be true that this dismal picture is the mood and fact on a handful of campuses. But, by and large, it is totally false.

The myth-makers would be astounded to find how high the quality is of most campus student publications. Their astonishment would be even greater to discover that college presidents and board members in general are cordial to and supportive of freedom of the press for campus publications. Many of these people were once campus journalists.

Here are examples of college presidents who even fought for the student press. The first two are distinguished ones. The two presidents received the Alexander Mecklejohn Award of the American Association of University Professors, the highest citation of that organization in the field of academic freedom.

This is the story of J. W. Mauker, president of the University of Northern Iowa.

> In October 1967, a young English instructor, Mr. Edward Hoffmans, published an article in the **Northern Iowan**, the campus newspaper, criticizing the draft and the United States policy in Vietnam. The position he espoused will be familiar to those who have spent even a brief time on any American college campus in recent years: American participation in the Vietnam War is profoundly immoral and should be opposed and resisted by all persons who think of themselves as moral agents. Specifically, the draft should be resisted as an instrument of the utter immorality of the war—by destroying draft cards, by disrupting induction centers, by refusing to serve in the armed forces, and by avoiding the draft. This statement, particularly its defense of mass civil disobedience toward the draft law, evoked outcries of protest and demands for Hoffmans' ouster from a variety of sources.
>
> The student editor, yielding to public criticism, had announced a new policy against publishing material which advocated illegal acts. President Maucker saw the need for administration leadership and support for a free student press. Perceiving the dangers of censorship in the implementation of so sweeping a prohibition he called attention to the obligation of a university, not only to refrain from suppressing, but to further intellectual exchange:
>
> "It is not enough merely to tolerate provocative ideas—the University is obligated actively to encourage the free exchange of ideas. To this end we have defined a policy for the University newspaper which provides a 'free and open forum' through its letters-to-the-editor section—the only prohibitions being against libel, obscenity or extreme vulgarity. It is essential in my judgment that the forum be kept open."
>
> Acting on this philosophy he met with the student editor and the Board of Control of Student Publications. As a result the policy was altered to make the standard for nonpublication not that illegal acts were advocated, but

colleges covering 1,452 student publications.

Dario Politella, editor of the **Student Press in America**, a directory, mailed 2,600 directory information cards to 2,600 colleges and universities. He received 2,014 responses. His directory can report from his replies that the 2,538 college newspapers outnumber commercial daily papers in the United States. Yearbooks, buffeted by cost problems, now number 1,519. He found 919 campus magazines. (63)

The Higher Education Directory for 1972-73 published by the National Center for Educational Statistics (p. XXII) lists 2,686 colleges and universities in the nation; 970 of these were junior colleges.

The above data indicates great diversity in higher education, in journalism education, and in student publications.

Perhaps the first myth related to journalism education is the one of oversimplification.

Journalism is a broad term encompassing all aspects of print media and most aspects of electronic media as well as the theoretical and philosophical bases of such media and their impact on society. This makes for a complex education package.

Association for Education in Journalism members sort themselves into such categories as advertising, graphics, history, international communications, magazines, mass communications and society, minorities and communications, newspapers, photojournalism, public relations, Radio-TV, secondary education, and theory and methodology.

The American Council for Education in Journalism currently is accrediting programs in the areas of news-editorial, advertising, radio-television-film, public relations, magazine, technical journalism, agriculture and home economics journalism, community journalism, photojournalism, and publishing.

Neither of these lists exhaust the fields of journalism. Political journalism, urban journalism, science writing, religious journalism, environmental journalism are other exotic areas enjoying a vogue. There could be more.

Journalism education is somewhat more expensive than some disciplines because writing and editing classes should be small (15 students) and because laboratories replete with printing and electronic equipment are necessary. Publishing or broadcasting is frequently involved.

A few colleges have decided that journalism is such a high level professional and academic area that it should be offered only in graduate levels. A few colleges restrict undergraduate journalism study to the junior and senior years only. Most four-year colleges allow freshmen to take some course work and stretch the journalism curriculum over four years. Several junior colleges have extensive offerings.

Several vigorous debates over which is best and who should do what in journalism education keep this complex field in turmoil.

One debate covers the relationship of the journalism education program to campus student publications. Out of this debate comes several myths. They include:

1. College journalism teachers cannot be good advisers because they are too directive because of their pedagogical notions or because they are under the control of the administration.

2. Mock-up publications or infrequently published publications produced in carefully and formally-controlled laboratory situations are better learning experiences than the rowdy informal learning connected with student publications.

3. Student publications connected to journalism programs cause only embarrassment and problems for journalism teachers who are held responsible for poor writing, poor spelling, and everything else.

These are astonishing notions.

No person should be more aware of the reason for and the desirability of a free campus press than a journalism teacher.

Journalism teachers need to be made of strong timbre to withstand the harassment of colleagues and superiors. They are generally tempered to such timbre in the campus crucible.

Journalism is concerned at the moment communication occurs. Its efforts are leading to that moment. Journalism deals with the complete act of communication. If no one sees, reads, or hears the product of journalism, the learning experience is rather sterile. Of course, not all courses or sequences of journalism would automatically be involved in publishing. Internships in commercial newspapers are widely used in journalism schools to provide the rowdy learning there.

But are there actual journalism learning values in campus student publications?

The American Society of Journalism School Administrators (an organization of colleges and universities with extensive and sophisticated journalism programs) queried members in 1972 about the relationship between journalism and student publications. (64) Only 13 had exclusive laboratory papers while 29 did not. Thirty-five had a relationship to student newspapers and only four reported they did not.

The NCCPA study asked colleges if journalism faculty members served as advisers for student newspapers. In at least 455 colleges the answer was yes.

student publications and administrators. Since the
the hands of the administrators, who wield in open,
wiles, the student press lives in constant frustration

It may be true that this dismal picture is the m
campuses. But, by and large, it is totally false.

The myth-makers would be astounded to find ho
campus student publications. Their astonishment
cover that college presidents and board members
supportive of freedom of the press for campus publ
were once campus journalists.

Here are examples of college presidents who ever
The first two are distinguished ones. The two presi
Mecklejohn Award of the American Association o
highest citation of that organization in the field of ac

This is the story of J. W. Mauker, president of the

> In October 1967, a young English instru
> published an article in the **Northern Iow**
> criticizing the draft and the United States p
> he espoused will be familiar to those who ha
> any American college campus in recent yea
> the Vietnam War is profoundly immoral
> resisted by all persons who think of th
> Specifically, the draft should be resisted a
> immorality of the war—by destroying draft
> centers, by refusing to serve in the armed
> draft. This statement, particularly its defer
> toward the draft law, evoked outcries of p
> mans' ouster from a variety of sources.
>
> The student editor, yielding to public cri
> policy against publishing material which ad
> Maucker saw the need for administration lea
> student press. Perceiving the dangers of cen
> of so sweeping a prohibition he called att
> university, not only to refrain from suppress
> exchange:
>
> "It is not enough merely to tolerate provoc
> obligated actively to encourage the free exc
> have defined a policy for the University new
> and open forum' through its letters-to-
> prohibitions being against libel, obscenity
> essential in my judgment that the forum be k
>
> Acting on this philosophy he met with the st
> Control of Student Publications. As a result th
> the standard for nonpublication not that illeg
> that the material would "subject the editor
> paper to civil or criminal liability." This
> volvement with student publications—to shor
> a free forum policy against pressure for self-c
> we could do with more of on American campus

George W. Starcher, president of the University o
the defense of the student press:

> Late in 1967, the student editor of the D
> editorial sharply critical of the University fo
> prizes for essays on patriotism and sportsman
> brought requests for the editor's removal. Pr
> yield to the demands. "The real heart of a
> sequently, "is freedom to express and to cr
>
> The most recent incident at North Dakota
> Apparently a concert on the campus, supporte
> up $4,000 in the red. A student officer chose t
> using unsold tickets to spell out in large letters
> a term which, for some unaccountable rea
> languages, to be used to express frustra
> disapproval, and, either in its literal or expres
> thought to be uncommon in the farmlands of N
> seemed a good gag and a photograph of the tic
> in the student newspaper. Apparently for man
> was only the latest confirmation of the liberti
> University. Public demands were made, by
> private persons, for the prompt removal of t
> The issue was featured in the press. Newspa
> letters to the editor denounced the campus ne
> representative editorial called for a "fumiga
> concluded by stating that the "whole incident

student publications.

r of the **Student Press in America**, a directory, mailed tion cards to 2,600 colleges and universities. He received ectory can report from his replies that the 2,538 college commercial daily papers in the United States. Year- t problems, now number 1,519. He found 919 campus

n Directory for 1972-73 published by the National Center ics (p. XXII) lists 2,686 colleges and universities in the re junior colleges.

cates great diversity in higher education, in journalism ent publications.

yth related to journalism education is the one of over-

d term encompassing all aspects of print media and most edia as well as the theoretical and philosophical bases of impact on society. This makes for a complex education

ation in Journalism members sort themselves into such sing, graphics, history, international communications, nunications and society, minorities and communications, nalism, public relations, Radio-TV, secondary education, dology.

cil for Education in Journalism currently is accrediting of news-editorial, advertising, radio-television-film, public chnical journalism, agriculture and home economics y journalism, photojournalism, and publishing.

s exhaust the fields of journalism. Political journalism, nce writing, religious journalism, environmental journal- as enjoying a vogue. There could be more.

n is somewhat more expensive than some disciplines iting classes should be small (15 students) and because ith printing and electronic equipment are necessary. sting is frequently involved.

decided that journalism is such a high level professional at it should be offered only in graduate levels. A few graduate journalism study to the junior and senior years colleges allow freshmen to take some course work and curriculum over four years. Several junior colleges have

bates over which is best and who should do what in jour- this complex field in turmoil.

he relationship of the journalism education program to ations. Out of this debate comes several myths. They in-

n teachers cannot be good advisers because they are too heir pedagogical notions or because they are under the tration.

ons or infrequently published publications produced in controlled laboratory situations are better learning ex- y informal learning connected with student publications. ns connected to journalism programs cause only em- ems for journalism teachers who are held responsible for ling, and everything else.

g notions.

more aware of the reason for and the desirability of a free ournalism teacher.

need to be made of strong timbre to withstand the harass- superiors. They are generally tempered to such timbre in

ned at the moment communication occurs. Its efforts are nt. Journalism deals with the complete act of com- es, reads, or hears the product of journalism, the learning rile. Of course, not all courses or sequences of journalism involved in publishing. Internships in commercial news- n journalism schools to provide the rowdy learning there. journalism learning values in campus student publica-

of Journalism School Administrators (an organization of s with extensive and sophisticated journalism programs) 2 about the relationship between journalism and student 3 had exclusive laboratory papers while 29 did not. Thir- to student newspapers and only four reported they did

ked co es if journalism faculty members served as wspapers. In at least 455 colleges the answer was yes.

student publications and administrators. Since the power on campus is always in the hands of the administrators, who wield in open, brutal attacks or by insidious wiles, the student press lives in constant frustration and misery.

It may be true that this dismal picture is the mood and fact on a handful of campuses. But, by and large, it is totally false.

The myth-makers would be astounded to find how high the quality is of most campus student publications. Their astonishment would be even greater to discover that college presidents and board members in general are cordial to and supportive of freedom of the press for campus publications. Many of these people were once campus journalists.

Here are examples of college presidents who even fought for the student press. The first two are distinguished ones. The two presidents received the Alexander Mecklejohn Award of the American Association of University Professors, the highest citation of that organization in the field of academic freedom.

This is the story of J. W. Mauker, president of the University of Northern Iowa.

> In October 1967, a young English instructor, Mr. Edward Hoffmans, published an article in the **Northern Iowan**, the campus newspaper, criticizing the draft and the United States policy in Vietnam. The position he espoused will be familiar to those who have spent even a brief time on any American college campus in recent years: American participation in the Vietnam War is profoundly immoral and should be opposed and resisted by all persons who think of themselves as moral agents. Specifically, the draft should be resisted as an instrument of the utter immorality of the war—by destroying draft cards, by disrupting induction centers, by refusing to serve in the armed forces, and by avoiding the draft. This statement, particularly its defense of mass civil disobedience toward the draft law, evoked outcries of protest and demands for Hoffmans' ouster from a variety of sources.
>
> The student editor, yielding to public criticism, had announced a new policy against publishing material which advocated illegal acts. President Maucker saw the need for administration leadership and support for a free student press. Perceiving the dangers of censorship in the implementation of so sweeping a prohibition he called attention to the obligation of a university, not only to refrain from suppressing, but to further intellectual exchange:
>
> "It is not enough merely to tolerate provocative ideas—the University is obligated actively to encourage the free exchange of ideas. To this end we have defined a policy for the University newspaper which provides a 'free and open forum' through its letters-to-the-editor section—the only prohibitions being against libel, obscenity or extreme vulgarity. It is essential in my judgment that the forum be kept open."
>
> Acting on this philosophy he met with the student editor and the Board of Control of Student Publications. As a result the policy was altered to make the standard for nonpublication not that illegal acts were advocated, but that the material would "subject the editor or others responsible for the paper to civil or criminal liability." This kind of administrative involvement with student publications—to shore up student commitment to a free forum policy against pressure for self-censorship from the outside—we could do with more of on American campuses. (65)

George W. Starcher, president of the University of North Dakota, also rose to the defense of the student press:

> Late in 1967, the student editor of the **Dakota Student** published an editorial sharply critical of the University for accepting a gift to support prizes for essays on patriotism and sportsmanship. The editorial promptly brought requests for the editor's removal. President Starcher declined to yield to the demands. "The real heart of a university," he stated subsequently, "is freedom to express and to criticize."
>
> The most recent incident at North Dakota occurred in the fall of 1968. Apparently a concert on the campus, supported with student funds, ended up $4,000 in the red. A student officer chose to express his sentiments by using unsold tickets to spell out in large letters on the floor the word "shit," a term which, for some unaccountable reasons, has come, in many languages, to be used to express frustration, disappointment, and disapproval, and, eith[illegible] literal or expressive meaning, can hardly be thought to be uncom[illegible]e farmlands of North Dakota. In any event, it seemed a good gag and [illegible]ograph of the ticket collage was duly printed in the student newspap[illegible]. Apparently for many North Dakota citizens this was only the latest confirmation of the libertinism that had set in at their University. Public demands were made, by political figures as well as private persons, for the prompt removal of the editor of the newspaper. The issue was featured in the press. Newspaper editorials, columnists, letters to the editor denounced the campus newspaper and its editor. One representative editorial called for a "fumigation of the University" and concluded by stating that the "whole incident seems to point up the crying

need for college and university executives with power and the nerve to lower the boom summarily on any student, or faculty member, violating the moral standards on which this nation built its strength, honor and greatness."

President Starcher once again resisted these pressures and, in the process, sought to achieve a better public understanding of the meaning and significance of academic freedom and of the relation between a university and its students. In an address to the North Dakota Farmers Union he observed:

"Some of you have read a certain college newspaper edited by a 24-year-old youth whose success is not yet great enough to warrant the humility that accompanies greatness, and whose taste and style most people believe did, once or twice, lapse from what is becoming the academic community, and your reaction, even though you only know what you have read or heard in the news, has been negative, even though everyone has heard, maybe even used, the word at one time or another. No one publicly condones, or even mildly approves, such exercise of freedom. Some people bearing some form of public responsibility urge firing the editor. Very few see the much more important problem of our society—I mean the unresolved questions about decency, taste, style in communication and morals—public and private. All of our courts have sustained a standard of freedom of language that indeed makes such an incident appear like making a mountain out of a molehill. Only a few calmly ask, 'Are we willing to surrender our own, and everybody's **right** to say, or print, all such words (which we shall put on a censored list) in order to get rid of one young man whose immaturity, lack of propriety, or desire to flaunt his freedom to ignore the facts of semantics or context, irritate us?'...

"Let me say only that America means the right of any individual to start a new religion if he feels like it, the right to participate in the free market of ideas with no facts barred, and the right to be wrong, yes, up to a certain limit and within certain bounds even the right to be obnoxious. Every one of us casts his vote for a particular kind of movie when he buys a ticket, for obscenity when he buys an obscene book or magazine and for freedom when he supports the methods of getting leadership that freedom permits. (66)

On the junior college level, the president of Rockland Community College defended the right of **The Outlook**, a student publication, to freedom of the press. **The Outlook** published a poem sprinkled with obscenities. Immediately attempts were to "set up guidelines" as a control of the publication. But the president opposed such efforts to censor the paper. (67)

Board of Trustees and Regents regularly approve and adopt as official university policy, statements developed on campus through the university's governance system.

The Regents of the University of Wisconsin adopted this policy, which has subsequently been the policy of all the Wisconsin colleges and universities or branches under its jurisdiction:

> ...The Regents of the University of Wisconsin respectfully but firmly adhere to the Board's long established policy of encouraging and supporting freedom of expression in the publication of the **Daily Cardinal** as well as in all other academic and extracurricular functions of this University. Guided by the spirit of freedom of inquiry and expression which pervades each facet of the life of this institution, the **Daily Cardinal** has earned a national reputation as a student newspaper controlled and operated by the students through their duly elected representatives. It would be destructive of the essence of the **Daily Cardinal** if any authority, whether a Regent, a Legislator, or other, could prescribe what shall be orthodox and therefore acceptable for publication and what shall be unorthodox and therefore interdicted. (68)

As a result of campus disruptions of several years ago many colleges and universities have adopted statements or policies generally called a students' bill of rights. These statements emphasize due process in handling student problems. Almost all of them contain assurances of a free campus press.

The genesis of these bills of rights comes primarily from recommendations made by a committee of the American Association of University Professors. Although some colleges have re-written the AAUP ideas into a tyrannical plan of control, hundreds of other colleges, public and private alike, now follow as university policy the endorsement of a free press on campus.

Here are typical statements now in effect.

> As constituents of the University community, student editors shall be free to express their views on issues of University policy and on matters of general interest to the student body, as stated in the 1968 Student Bill of Rights. (Appendix A)

JOINT STATEMENT ON RIGHTS AND FREED

(Adopted by Wichita State University

Section 4. Freedom of Student Communications.

Caluse 1. The student press and radio shall be fre
vance approval of copy.

Clause 2. Editors and managers of student co
protected from arbitrary suspension and remov
faculty, administrative, or public disapproval of
tent. Only for proper and stated causes shall ed
subject to removal. The agency responsible for the
and managers shall be the agency responsible f
action subject to the Dean of Students' ratification
of the Student-Faculty Court.

Clause 3. All University published and financed s
shall explicitly state on the editorial page or in bro
that are expressed by them are not necessarily
university, or student body.

Clause 4. For the expression of contrary views,
should be allowed for those wishing to express their

Section 16. A student, group, or organization may
written material on campus without prior approv
material but the time, place, and manner of distrib
such reasonable written regulations as are necess
the university.

Section 17. The student press shall be free of cens
managers shall not be arbitrarily suspended beca
administration, alumni, or community disapprov
content. Similar freedom is assured oral stateme
sity-controlled and student-run radio or television
freedom entails a corollary obligation under the
journalism and applicable regulations of the Fe
Commission.

Section 18. All university-published or -financed s
shall explicitly state on the editorial page or in bro
expressed are not necessarily those of the univers
(70)

Freedom of expression is of even greater impor
community than it is to the society at large. "The ri
right to criticize," cornerstones of a free press in a
foundation stones of a free academy. The printed
thought of as the lifeblood of learning, and faculty ar
will therefore occupy a central place in the acad
student press can help to establish and maintain an a
responsible discussion and intellectual exploration
be a means of bringing student concerns to the atte
the institutional authorities and of formulating stud
issues on the campus and in the world at larg
Publications Board is constituted by the President,
academic community, to serve as publisher of stud
exercise the powers and responsibilities of the pub
institution. (71)

A. The student press should be free of censorship a
copy, and the editors and managers should be fre
editorial policies and news coverage.

B. Editors and managers should subscribe to
journalism. At the same time, they should be pr
suspension and removal because of student, facu
public disapproval of editorial policy or content
stated causes should editors and managers be subj
by orderly and proscribed procedures.

C. There is established the Student Publicatio
("Student" modifies "Publications"). The Stude
Committee is a standing committee of the Student
in all matters pertaining to those publications
students and financed primarily by University-sa
has no jurisdiction over official University, adm
mental publications no matter how authored. (72

Truthfully, the student press on most campuses enj
standing, support, and freedom.

university executives with power and the nerve to
harily on any student, or faculty member, violating
on which this nation built its strength, honor and

once again resisted these pressures and, in the
hieve a better public understanding of the meaning
academic freedom and of the relation between a
dents. In an address to the North Dakota Farmers

read a certain college newspaper edited by a 24-year-
cess is not yet great enough to warrant the humility
reatness, and whose taste and style most people
twice, lapse from what is becoming the academic
r reaction, even though you only know what you have
news, has been negative, even though everyone has
sed, the word at one time or another. No one publicly
ildly approves, such exercise of freedom. Some people
f public responsibility urge firing the editor. Very few
important problem of our society—I mean the
s about decency, taste, style in communication and
private. All of our courts have sustained a standard of
e that indeed makes such an incident appear like
out of a molehill. Only a few calmly ask, 'Are we
our own, and everybody's **right** to say, or print, all
ve shall put on a censored list) in order to get rid of one
mmaturity, lack of propriety, or desire to flaunt his
e facts of semantics or context, irritate us?'...
hat America means the right of any individual to start
feels like it, the right to participate in the free market
s barred, and the right to be wrong, yes, up to a certain
tain bounds even the right to be offensive. Every one of
a particular kind of movie when he buys a ticket, for
buys an obscene book or magazine and for freedom
e methods of getting leadership that freedom permits.

level, the president of Rockland Community College
Outlook, a student publication, to freedom of the press.
oem sprinkled with obscenities. Immediately attempts
es" as a control of the publication. But the president
censor the paper. (67)
d Regents regularly approve and adopt as official
nents developed on campus through the university's

niversity of Wisconsin adopted this policy, which has
olicy of all the Wisconsin colleges and universities or
diction:

of the University of Wisconsin respectfully but firmly
ard's long established policy of encouraging and sup-
f expression in the publication of the **Daily Cardinal** as
her academic and extracurricular functions of this
d by the spirit of freedom of inquiry and expression
ch facet of the life of this institution, the **Daily Cardinal**
onal reputation as a student newspaper controlled and
students through their duly elected representatives. It
ive of the essence of the **Daily Cardinal** if any authority,
t, a Legislator, or other, could prescribe what shall be
erefore acceptable for publication and what shall be
therefore interdicted. (68)

us disruptions of several years ago many colleges and
ed statements or policies generally called a students' bill
nts emphasize due process in handling student problems.
ain assurances of a free campus press.
bills of rights comes primarily from recommendations
of the American Association of University Professors.
have re-written the AAUP ideas into a tyrannical plan of
ther colleges, public and private alike, now follow as
dorsement of a free press on campus.
tements now in effect.

ts of the University community, student editors shall be
heir views on issues of University policy and on matters of
the 1968 Student Bill of

JOINT STATEMENT ON RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF STUDENTS
(Adopted by Wichita State University, May 1968)

Section 4. **Freedom of Student Communications.**
Caluse 1. The student press and radio shall be free of censorship and advance approval of copy.
Clause 2. Editors and managers of student communications shall be protected from arbitrary suspension and removal because of student, faculty, administrative, or public disapproval of editorial policy or content. Only for proper and stated causes shall editors and managers be subject to removal. The agency responsible for the appointment of editors and managers shall be the agency responsible for their removal, such action subject to the Dean of Students' ratification and, on appeal, decision of the Student-Faculty Court.
Clause 3. All University published and financed student communications shall explicitly state on the editorial page or in broadcast that the opinions that are expressed by them are not necessarily those of the college, university, or student body.
Clause 4. For the expression of contrary views, equal time and space should be allowed for those wishing to express their views. (69)
Section 16. A student, group, or organization may publish and distribute written material on campus without prior approval of the content of the material but the time, place, and manner of distribution may be limited by such reasonable written regulations as are necessary for the operation of the university.
Section 17. The student press shall be free of censorship. The editors and managers shall not be arbitrarily suspended because of student, faculty, administration, alumni, or community disapproval of editorial policy or content. Similar freedom is assured oral statements of views on university-controlled and student-run radio or television stations. This editorial freedom entails a corollary obligation under the canons of responsible journalism and applicable regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.
Section 18. All university-published or -financed student communications shall explicitly state on the editorial page or in broadcast that the opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the university or its student body. (70)

Freedom of expression is of even greater importance to the academic community than it is to the society at large. "The right to know" and "the right to criticize," cornerstones of a free press in a free society, are also foundation stones of a free academy. The printed word may properly be thought of as the lifeblood of learning, and faculty and student publications will therefore occupy a central place in the academic community. The student press can help to establish and maintain an atmosphere of free and responsible discussion and intellectual exploration on the campus. It can be a means of bringing student concerns to the attention of the faculty and the institutional authorities and of formulating student opinion on various issues on the campus and in the world at large. To those ends, the Publications Board is constituted by the President, acting on behalf of the academic community, to serve as publisher of student publications and to exercise the powers and responsibilities of the publisher on behalf of the institution. (71)

A. The student press should be free of censorship and advance approval of copy, and its editors and managers should be free to develop their own editorial policies and news coverage.
B. Editors and managers should subscribe to canons of responsible journalism. At the same time, they should be protected from arbitrary suspension and removal because of student, faculty, administrative, or public disapproval of editorial policy or content. Only for proper and stated causes should editors and managers be subject to removal and then by orderly and proscribed procedures.
C. There is established the Student Publications Policy Committee ("Student" modifies "Publications"). The Student Publications Policy Committee is a standing committee of the Student Affairs Council. It acts in all matters pertaining to those publications written primarily by students and financed primarily by University-sanctioned student fees. It has no jurisdiction over official University, administrative, or departmental publications no matter how authored. (72)

the student press on most campuses enjoys considerable under-

a new religion if he feels like it, the right to participate in the free market of ideas with no facts barred, and the right to be wrong, yes, up to a certain limit and within certain bounds even the right to be offensive. Every one of us casts his vote for a particular kind of movie when he buys a ticket, for obscenity when he buys an obscene book or magazine and for freedom when he supports the methods of getting leadership that freedom permits. (66)

On the junior college level, the president of Rockland Community College defended the right of **The Outlook**, a student publication, to freedom of the press. **The Outlook** published a poem sprinkled with obscenities. Immediately attempts were to "set up guidelines" as a control of the publication. But the president opposed such efforts to censor the paper. (67)

Board of Trustees and Regents regularly approve and adopt as official university policy, statements developed on campus through the university's governance system.

The Regents of the University of Wisconsin adopted this policy, which has subsequently been the policy of all the Wisconsin colleges and universities or branches under its jurisdiction:

> ...The Regents of the University of Wisconsin respectfully but firmly adhere to the Board's long established policy of encouraging and supporting freedom of expression in the publication of the **Daily Cardinal** as well as in all other academic and extracurricular functions of this University. Guided by the spirit of freedom of inquiry and expression which pervades each facet of the life of this institution, the **Daily Cardinal** has earned a national reputation as a student newspaper controlled and operated by the students through their duly elected representatives. It would be destructive of the essence of the **Daily Cardinal** if any authority, whether a Regent, a Legislator, or other, could prescribe what shall be orthodox and therefore acceptable for publication and what shall be unorthodox and therefore interdicted. (68)

As a result of campus disruptions of several years ago many colleges and universities have adopted statements or policies generally called a students' bill of rights. These statements emphasize due process in handling student problems. Almost all of them contain assurances of a free campus press.

The genesis of these bills of rights comes primarily from recommendations made by a committee of the American Association of University Professors. Although some colleges have re-written the AAUP ideas into a tyrannical plan of control, hundreds of other colleges, public and private alike, now follow as university policy the endorsement of a free press on campus.

Here are typical statements now in effect.

> As constituents of the University community, student editors shall be free to express their views on issues of University policy and on matters of general interest to the student body, as stated in the 1968 Student Bill of Rights. (Appendix A)
> Appendix A

content. Similar freedom is assured oral stater
sity-controlled and student-run radio or televisi
freedom entails a corollary obligation under t
journalism and applicable regulations of the
Commission.
Section 18. All university-published or -financed
shall explicitly state on the editorial page or in b
expressed are not necessarily those of the unive
(70)

Freedom of expression is of even greater imp
community than it is to the society at large. "The
right to criticize," cornerstones of a free press in
foundation stones of a free academy. The printed
thought of as the lifeblood of learning, and faculty
will therefore occupy a central place in the aca
student press can help to establish and maintain ar
responsible discussion and intellectual exploratio
be a means of bringing student concerns to the att
the institutional authorities and of formulating st
issues on the campus and in the world at lar
Publications Board is constituted by the President
academic community, to serve as publisher of stu
exercise the powers and responsibilities of the pu
institution. (71)

A. The student press should be free of censorship
copy, and its editors and managers should be fr
editorial policies and news coverage.
B. Editors and managers should subscribe to
journalism. At the same time, they should be p
suspension and removal because of student, fac
public disapproval of editorial policy or conten
stated causes should editors and managers be sub
by orderly and proscribed procedures.
C. There is established the Student Publicat
("Student" modifies "Publications"). The Stud
Committee is a standing committee of the Studen
in all matters pertaining to those publication
students and financed primarily by University-sa
has no jurisdiction over official University, ad
mental publications no matter how authored. (7

Truthfully, the student press on most campuses enj
standing, support, and freedom.

Chapter Four

Let's Be Sensible

On estimate indicates there were 2,538 campus student newspapers, 1,519 yearbooks, 919 magazines, and 792 other student publications being regularly produced in the 2,700 institutions of higher education in operation in 1972-73. The student publications were as diverse in appearance, content, and function as were the many institutions.

College administrators, trustees, faculty members, and students in these institutions are constantly searching for possible ways to maintain and improve every facet of campus life and activity. (73) This search goes on because no one has yet claimed perfection for any campus or procedure.

The recommendations made in the AASCU booklet on the campus press by its author Julius Duscha that immediate, unfunded independence is the best way to manage campus student publications is grandiose. But is is only possible or desirable in fantasy as far as American institutions are concerned.

Independence is essentially a meaningless word and concept when applied to the campus student press. In the comprehensive survey conducted by NCCPA 548 colleges (68 per cent) simply did not consider the campus newspaper to be independent of the college (251 or 32 per cent did). The yearbook was not considered independent in 469 colleges (74 per cent) while 158 (or 26 per cent) of the colleges considered the book to be "independent." An examination of data supplied by the colleges listing 409 publications considered independent indicates that only in two universities (Harvard and Yale) could publications be really characterized as being really independent in terms of criteria listed in chapter two. Thus, the independent college student press simply does not exist in the United States in any significant degree. Little can be gained by talking as if it did or could or should.

Instead, much more intelligent understanding and planning can evolve from a sensible and reasonable discussion based on data reflecting accurately the status of the campus student press.

For example 206 boards of trustees of colleges and universities have adopted official statements relative to freedom of the student press as it pertains to students of the institutions and to student publications. More than 600 college boards have not done so according to the NCCPA study. Although some student journalists fear that their boards would pass repressive statements, the general posture of statements adopted by boards has been substantially to endorse and provide for freedom of the campus press.

Freedom of the campus press does not mean independence from the university. Freedom of the campus press can be best characterized as a situation in which students can publish without having to obtain prior approval from university officials. Data presented earlier in this report indicates that the standard practice in American colleges is to provide for this situation for campus student publications.

Fiscal and financial arrangements, whether incorporated or not, have no direct bearing on the freedom of the campus press in America philosophically, practically, or legally.

John Ciardi, writing in the Sept. 11, 1965, issue of the **Saturday Review** believed a sensible approach to student publications could be in the Tufts College plan. He believed this plan should be "compulsory reading for all college and university administrators who have serious intent as educators." (74) Here is its official wording.

> "It is the duty of editors and advisers to keep student publications at a level that brings credit to the University. This responsibility lies initially with the board of editors of each publication, which considers all the material submitted and whose approval is requisite for publication. The board of editors will wish to consult closely with its adviser reasonably in advance of printers' deadlines, and whenever any doubt remains with respect to suitability for publication the board of editors will discuss the doubtful matter with an advisory committee.
>
> A University literary publication exists to provide an experimental ground for the efforts of writers who have yet to achieve the balance of technique and experience. Such writers, moreover, are likely to be moved by powerful emotions. In the history of all literatures the madmen have shared at least equal honors with the calmly reasoned.
>
> It sometimes happens that the disproportions of student writing, as they spring onto the page from the unmanaged or half-managed compulsions of the writer, offend the more literal and less venturesome attitudes of the community. It can follow then that the "image" of the University will suffer in the eyes of the community; particularly so since this difference between the language-intoxicated young seeker and the more stable community around him is one that can be readily distorted to sen-

Organizations concerned with college stude
have studied the question of these freedoms
relate to student publications. Some of these o
official positions that state their views on the
and the student newspaper. The "Joint Statem
of Students," endorsed by 10 educational orga
section to student publications. In addition, t
Union, the Journalism Association of Junior C
of College Publications Advisers, the Com
Responsibilities of the College Student Pre
Student Press Association have adopted or
regard to student rights and responsibilities i
activities. The American Bar Association
Government and Student Dissent and the
Campus Newspapers have conducted extensiv
of expression in student newspapers, and e
position with regard to its respective finding
The guidelines she proposes are these:

1. The function of the college student ne
defined and agreed on by the students, faculty
the college community.
2. The function of the college student newsp
freedom of expression, is parallel with the
newspaper, i.e., both serve to inform, educate,
3. The student newspaper should not be
publication of the college or university.
4. Students attending state colleges and uni
constitutional rights of freedom of expressio
5. Private colleges and universities tra
constitutional independence in that they have
publications; however, this private corpo
challenged because of the vast amounts of fe
these institutions are receiving.
6. Student newspaper editorial policies
educational goals of the college or university
the courts.
7. A publications board, composed of
ministrators, offers the best method for provic
for the college student newspaper activity.
8. Student newspaper editorial freedom of
responsibility for presenting news and opin
completely.
9. A professionally competent adviser for th
desirable for both students and the college
10. The college student newspaper is pri
munication for students; other opportunities
who participate in newspaper activities, such a
in writing and technical skills, are secondar

Ciardi and Gibbs both are asking for a sensible
campus student press. Others asking the same are
mittee appointed by NCCPA to study the legal stat
members include:

Dr. Robert Trager, Department of Journalism of
and a researcher of laws affecting the high school pres

Mr. Paul Conrad, executive director of the A
Washington in Seattle.

Mr. Glen A. W. Kleine, student publications adv
University.

Dr. Paul Fisher and Mr. Dwight Sargent of the Fre
at the University of Missouri.

Mr. Loyd Edmonds, general manager of student p
of Texas at Austin.

Mr. John C. Behrens, director of the Student Press
College of Syracuse University.

Mr. Jules Walker, a Marion, Indiana, attorney.

Mr. Stephen Hook, publications adviser at Ball Stat

Miss Mary Ann Yodelis, journalism law teacher at
the University of Wisconsin.

Chapter Four

es there were 2,538 campus student newspapers, 1,519 year-
, and 792 other student publications being regularly pro-
tutions of higher education in operation in 1972-73. The stu-
e as diverse in appearance, content, and function as were
s.

tors, trustees, faculty members, and students in those in-
ntly searching for possible ways to maintain and improve
s life and activity. (73) This search goes on because no one
ction for any campus or procedure.

ons made in the AASCU booklet on the campus press by its
that immediate, unfunded independence is the best way to
dent publications is grandiose. But is is only possible or
s far as American institutions are concerned.

sentially a meaningless word and concept when applied to
ress. In the comprehensive survey conducted by NCCPA 548
simply did not consider the campus newspaper to be in-
ge (251 or 32 per cent did). The yearbook was not considered
leges (74 per cent) while 158 (or 26 per cent) of the colleges
be "independent." An examination of data supplied by the
blications considered independent indicates that only in two
and Yale) could publications be really characterized as
ent in terms of criteria listed in chapter two. Thus, the in-
dent press simply does not exist in the United States in any
ttle can be gained by talking as if it did or could or should.
e intelligent understanding and planning can evolve from a
le discussion based on data reflecting accurately the status
nt press.

ards of trustees of colleges and universities have adopted
elative to freedom of the student press as it pertains to
utions and to student publications. More than 600 college
so according to the NCCPA study. Although some student
their boards would pass repressive statements, the general
adopted by boards has been substantially to endorse and
of the campus press.

pus press does not mean independence from the university.
us press can be best characterized as a situation in which
without having to obtain prior approval from university
ed earlier in this report indicates that the standard practice
s is to provide for this situation for campus student

arrangements, whether incorporated or not, have no direct
m of the campus press in America philosophically, prac-

in the Sept. 11, 1965, issue of the **Saturday Review** believed
student publications could be in the Tufts College plan. He
uld be "compulsory reading for all college and university
ave serious intent as educators." (74) Here is its official

y of editors and advisers to keep student publications at a
s credit to the University. This responsibility lies initially
of editors of each publication, which considers all the
itted and whose approval is requisite for publication. The
s will wish to consult closely with its adviser reasonably in
nters' deadlines, and whenever any doubt remains with
ability for publication the board of editors will discuss the
r with an advisory committee.

literary publication exists to provide an experimental
efforts of writers who have yet to achieve the balance of
xperience. Such writers, moreover, are likely to be moved
notions. In the history of all literatures the madcap have
equal honors with the calmly reasoned.

happens that the disproportions of student writing, as they
page from the unmanaged or half-managed compulsions of
nd the more literal and less venturesome attitudes of the
can follow then that the "image" of the University will
es of the community; particularly so since this difference
nguage intoxicated young seeker and the more stable

Let's Be Sensible

Organizations concerned with college student rights and responsibilities have studied the question of these freedoms and responsibilities as they relate to student publications. Some of these organizations have generated official positions that state their views on the subject of college students and the student newspaper. The "Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students," endorsed by 10 educational organizations, devotes an entire section to student publications. In addition, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Journalism Association of Junior Colleges, the National Council of College Publications Advisers, the Commission on Freedoms and Responsibilities of the College Student Press, and the United States Student Press Association have adopted organizational positions with regard to student rights and responsibilities in college student newspaper activities. The American Bar Association Commission on Campus Government and Student Dissent and the California Commission on Campus Newspapers have conducted extensive studies related to freedom of expression in student newspapers, and each has adopted an official position with regard to its respective findings.

The guidelines she proposes are these:

1. The function of the college student newspaper should be clearly defined and agreed on by the students, faculty, and administrators within the college community.
2. The function of the college student newspaper, as it relates to student freedom of expression, is parallel with the function of the commercial newspaper, i.e., both serve to inform, educate, and entertain their readers.
3. The student newspaper should not be considered as an official publication of the college or university.
4. Students attending state colleges and universities do not forfeit their constitutional rights of freedom of expression.
5. Private colleges and universities traditionally have maintained constitutional independence in that they have been free to censor student publications; however, this private corporate status may now be challenged because of the vast amounts of federal and state funding that these institutions are receiving.
6. Student newspaper editorial policies that promote the lawful educational goals of the college or university are viewed as desirable by the courts.
7. A publications board, composed of students, faculty, and administrators, offers the best method for providing guidance and leadership for the college student newspaper activity.
8. Student newspaper editorial freedom of expression requires student responsibility for presenting news and opinion accurately, fairly, and completely.
9. A professionally competent adviser for the student newspaper staff is desirable for both students and the college administration.
10. The college student newspaper is primarily a medium of communication for students; other opportunities made possible for students who participate in newspaper activities, such as formal course instruction in writing and technical skills, are secondary.

Ciardi and Gibbs both are asking for a sensible, realistic approach to the campus student press. Others asking the same are members of an ad hoc committee appointed by NCCPA to study the legal status of the campus press. Its members include:

Dr. Robert Trager, Department of Journalism of Southern Illinois University and a researcher of laws affecting the high school press.

Mr. Paul Conrad, executive director of the Allied Daily Newspapers of Washington in Seattle.

Mr. Glen A. W. Kleine, student publications adviser at Eastern Kentucky University.

Dr. Paul Fisher and Mr. Dwight Sargent of the Freedom of Information Center at the University of Missouri.

Mr. Loyd Edmonds, general manager of student publications at the University of Texas at Austin.

Mr. John C. Behrens, director of the Student Press Archives of NCCPA at Utica College of Syracuse University.

Mr. Jules Walker, a Marion, Indiana, attorney.

Mr. Stephen Hook, publications adviser at Ball State University.

Miss Mary Ann Yodelis, journalism law teacher at the School of Journalism of

significant degree. Little can be gained by talking as if it did or could or should.

Instead, much more intelligent understanding and planning can evolve from a sensible and reasonable discussion based on data reflecting accurately the status of the campus student press.

For example 206 boards of trustees of colleges and universities have adopted official statements relative to freedom of the student press as it pertains to students of the institutions and to student publications. More than 600 college boards have not done so according to the NCCPA study. Although some student journalists fear that their boards would pass repressive statements, the general posture of statements adopted by boards has been substantially to endorse and provide for freedom of the campus press.

Freedom of the campus press does not mean independence from the university. Freedom of the campus press can be best characterized as a situation in which students can publish without having to obtain prior approval from university officials. Data presented earlier in this report indicates that the standard practice in American colleges is to provide for this situation for campus student publications.

Fiscal and financial arrangements, whether incorporated or not, have no direct bearing on the freedom of the campus press in America philosophically, practically, or legally.

John Ciardi, writing in the Sept. 11, 1965, issue of the **Saturday Review** believed a sensible approach to student publications could be in the Tufts College plan. He believed this plan should be "compulsory reading for all college and university administrators who have serious intent as educators." (74) Here is its official wording.

> "It is the duty of editors and advisers to keep student publications at a level that brings credit to the University. This responsibility lies initially with the board of editors of each publication, which considers all the material submitted and whose approval is requisite for publication. The board of editors will wish to consult closely with its adviser reasonably in advance of printers' deadlines, and whenever any doubt remains with respect to suitability for publication the board of editors will discuss the doubtful matter with an advisory committee.
>
> A University literary publication exists to provide an experimental ground for the efforts of writers who have yet to achieve the balance of technique and experience. Such writers, moreover, are likely to be moved by powerful emotions. In the history of all literatures the madmen have shared at least equal honors with the calmly reasoned.
>
> It sometimes happens that the disproportions of student writing, as they spring onto the page from the unmanaged or half-managed compulsions of the writer, offend the more literal and less venturesome attitudes of the community. It can follow then that the "image" of the University will suffer in the eyes of the community; particularly so since this difference between the language-intoxicated young seeker and the more stable community around him is one that can be readily distorted to sensationalism by rumor and journalism.
>
> The University is a stable and central member of that community. But in its dedication to ideas and to their pursuit for their own sake it must also stand in loco parentis to the young madman who has plunged into the wild sea of language and experience in the hope of floundering toward some vision of life.
>
> Unless we are prepared to defend him at those times when his compulsion toward the honesty of his vision, no matter how mismanaged, brings him into conflict with the more sedate views of the community, we cannot wish him well in his seeking, nor can we fulfill our purposes as a University.
>
> The University, therefore, will not act as a censor. The right to publish student and other writings is vested in the principal editor of each of the three student publications and three faculty advisers whose decision is subject to no revision by the University. These editors and advisers have been chosen in good faith and we cannot fail to believe that they will act in good faith. It is the University policy, moreover, that in case of a tie vote the final decision shall rest with the student editor.
>
> The University is aware that a decision so reached may not be the decision the faculty and the administration would have reached. It is even conceivable that a decision so reached may be embarrassing to the University. Freedom, however, must include not only the freedom to choose, but the freedom to make honest mistakes when personal conviction is at stake. The University believes that its enduring function is better served by freedom than by censorship.

Ciardi, of course, is known as a person of letters, but Ms. Annette Gibbs is not. Instead she is associate dean of students at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. She proposed a set of guidelines for college student publications. (75) She reports:

newspaper, i.e., both serve to inform, educat

3. The student newspaper should not b publication of the college or university.

4. Students attending state colleges and u constitutional rights of freedom of express

5. Private colleges and universities tr constitutional independence in that they hav publications; however, this private corp challenged because of the vast amounts of f these institutions are receiving.

6. Student newspaper editorial policies educational goals of the college or universit the courts.

7. A publications board, composed of ministrators, offers the best method for provi for the college student newspaper activity.

8. Student newspaper editorial freedom o responsibility for presenting news and opi completely.

9. A professionally competent adviser for t desirable for both students and the college

10. The college student newspaper is pr munication for students; other opportunities who participate in newspaper activities, such in writing and technical skills, are secondar

Ciardi and Gibbs both are asking for a sensible campus student press. Others asking the same are mittee appointed by NCCPA to study the legal stat members include:

Dr. Robert Trager, Department of Journalism of and a researcher of laws affecting the high school pre

Mr. Paul Conrad, executive director of the A Washington in Seattle.

Mr. Glen A. W. Kleine, student publications ad University.

Dr. Paul Fisher and Mr. Dwight Sargent of the Fr at the University of Missouri.

Mr. Loyd Edmonds, general manager of student p of Texas at Austin.

Mr. John C. Behrens, director of the Student Press College of Syracuse University.

Mr. Jules Walker, a Marion, Indiana, attorney.

Mr. Stephen Hook, publications adviser at Ball Stat

Miss Mary Ann Yodelis, journalism law teacher at the University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Marilyn Walker, publications adviser of Ta

Dr. Reid Montgomery, journalism professor at the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Richard Cardwell, chief counsel and director Association.

Mr. Warren A. Mack, journalism teacher at De Calif., and a representative of the National J Association.

Dr. Louis E. Ingelhart, chairman of the departmen University and chairman of the committee and autho

This report represents a portion of the committee's

It is clear that no single student publication p American colleges to follow. Indeed, it is certain tha could be suggested—but an exceptional plan by a c these patterns in terms of effectiveness. Several ge however.

First, the campus student press is a firmly estab American higher education.

Second, by law and by precept, the campus studen with no requirement for prior approval of content bei

Third, each college and university should arrange f a yearbook. A campus student magazine would a frequency of these publications would vary as the d colleges would indicate.

Fourth, the Board of Trustees should adopt a ge dicating its support of a free campus student press publications to the University.

Fifth, a board of publications including adequate r members and advisers should develop the statement cy by the board of trustees and additional policy gui

gained by talking as if it did or could or should. intelligent understanding and planning can evolve from a discussion based on data reflecting accurately the status press.

rds of trustees of colleges and universities have adop ative to freedom of the student press as it pertain ions and to student publications. More than 600 colle so according to the NCCPA study. Although some student eir boards would pass repressive statements, the general adopted by boards has been substantially to endorse and f the campus press.

us press does not mean independence from the university. s press can be best characterized as a situation in which without having to obtain prior approval from university d earlier in this report indicates that the standard practice is to provide for this situation for campus student

rrangements, whether incorporated or not, have no direct n of the campus press in America philosophically, prac-

n the Sept. 11, 1965, issue of the **Saturday Review** believed tudent publications could be in the Tufts College plan. He d be "compulsory reading for all college and university ve serious intent as educators." (74) Here is its official

of editors and advisers to keep student publications at a credit to the University. This responsibility lies initially of editors of each publication, which considers all the ted and whose approval is requisite for publication. The will wish to consult closely with its adviser reasonably in ters' deadlines, and whenever any doubt remains with ility for publication the board of editors will discuss the with an advisory committee.

literary publication exi to provide an experimental fforts of writers who hav et to achieve the balance of perience. Such writers, moreover, are likely to be moved tions. In the history of all literatures the madmen have qual honors with the calmly reasoned.

appens that the disproportions of student writing, as they ge from the unmanaged or half-managed compulsions of d the more literal and less venturesome attitudes of the an follow then that the "image" of the University will of the community; particularly so since this difference guage-intoxicated young seeker and the more stable nd him is one that can be readily distorted to sen- umor and journalism.

is a stable and central member of that community. But in deas and to their pursuit for their own sake it must also ntis to the young madman who has plunged into the wild and experience in the hope of floundering toward some

prepared to defend him at those times when his com- he honesty of his vision, no matter how mismanaged, onflict with the more sedate views of the community, we well in his seeking, nor can we fulfill our purposes as a

, therefore, will not act as a censor. The right to publish writings is vested in the principal editor of each of the blications and three faculty advisers whose decision is sion by the University. These editors and advisers have od faith and we cannot fail to believe that they will act in e University policy, moreover, that in case of a tie vote shall rest with the student editor.

is aware that a decision so reached may not be the ty and the administration would have reached. It is even a decision so reached may be embarrassing to the dom, however, must include not only the freedom to reedom to make honest mistakes when personal con- e. The University believes that its enduring function is freedom than by censorship.

wn as a person of letters, but Ms. Annette Gibbs is not. dean of students at the University of Virginia in sed a set of guidelines for college student publications.

newspaper, i.e., both serve to inform, educate, and entertain their readers.

3. The student newspaper should not be considered as an official publication of the college or university.

4. Students attending state colleges and universities do not forfeit their constitutional rights of freedom of expression.

5. Private colleges and universities traditionally have maintained constitutional independence in that they have been free to censor student publications; however, this private corporate status may now be challenged because of the vast amounts of federal and state funding that these institutions are receiving.

6. Student newspaper editorial policies that promote the lawful educational goals of the college or university are viewed as desirable by the courts.

7. A publications board, composed of students, faculty, and administrators, offers the best method for providing guidance and leadership for the college student newspaper activity.

8. Student newspaper editorial freedom of expression requires student responsibility for presenting news and opinion accurately, fairly, and completely.

9. A professionally competent adviser for the student newspaper staff is desirable for both students and the college administration.

10. The college student newspaper is primarily a medium of communication for students; other opportunities made possible for students who participate in newspaper activities, such as formal course instruction in writing and technical skills, are secondary.

Ciardi and Gibbs both are asking for a sensible, realistic approach to the campus student press. Others asking the same are members of an ad hoc committee appointed by NCCPA to study the legal status of the campus press. Its members include:

Dr. Robert Trager, Department of Journalism of Southern Illinois University and a researcher of laws affecting the high school press.

Mr. Paul Conrad, executive director of the Allied Daily Newspapers of Washington in Seattle.

Mr. Glen A. W. Kleine, student publications adviser at Eastern Kentucky University.

Dr. Paul Fisher and Mr. Dwight Sargent of the Freedom of Information Center at the University of Missouri.

Mr. Loyd Edmonds, general manager of student publications at the University of Texas at Austin.

Mr. John C. Behrens, director of the Student Press Archives of NCCPA at Utica College of Syracuse University.

Mr. Jules Walker, a Marion, Indiana, attorney.

Mr. Stephen Hook, publications adviser at Ball State University.

Miss Mary Ann Yodelis, journalism law teacher at the School of Journalism of the University of Wisconsin.

Mrs. Marilyn Walker, publications adviser of Taylor University.

Dr. Reid Montgomery, journalism professor at the College of Journalism at the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Richard Cardwell, chief counsel and director for the Hoosier State Press Association.

Mr. Warren A. Mack, journalism teacher at DeAnza College in Cupertino, Calif., and a representative of the National Junior College Journalism Association.

Dr. Louis E. Ingelhart, chairman of the department of journalism at Ball State University and chairman of the committee and author of this report.

This report represents a portion of the committee's work.

It is clear that no single student publication plan can be prescribed for American colleges to follow. Indeed, it is certain that a dozen or so basic plans could be suggested—but an exceptional plan by a college could surpass any of these patterns in terms of effectiveness. Several generalizations can be drawn, however.

First, the campus student press is a firmly established and accepted part of American higher education.

Second, by law and by precept, the ca s student press should be published with no requirement for prior approval of ntent being made by the University.

Third, each college and university should arrange for a student newspaper and a yearbook. A campus student magazine would also be advisable. Size and frequency of these publications would vary as the diversity of universities and colleges would indicate.

Fourth, the Board of Trustees should adopt a general policy statement indicating its support of a free campus student press and the relationship of the publications to the University.

Fifth, a board of publications including adequate membership by student staff members and advisers should develop the statement accepted as University policy by the board of trustees and additional policy guidelines for the publications.

This board would thus be a policy agency and not a supervising or administrative board.

Sixth, each student publication staff should have a qualified adviser, preferably a member of the journalism faculty.

Seventh, adequate instruction in journalism skills and concepts should be made available to student staff members. Preferably this should be accomplished through an academic journalism program whenever possible.

Eighth, a student publication could be organized as a student club, or as an administrative unit, or as an auxiliary enterprise, or as a non-profit corporation. If the corporate arrangement is utilized the articles of incorporation should indicate clearly the relationship of the publication to the university. Generally, student publications should be related structurally to the journalism instructional program.

Ninth, a stable and adequate plan for financing each student publication should be devised. The most efficient and economical plan is an allocation from student fees. Most student publications should utilize other sources, particularly advertising. Whimsical antagonisms of student government cannot be allowed to manipulate fee allocation levels to the publications. The fee allocation should be high enough to provide copies of newspapers, yearbooks, or magazines to all students wanting them without additional charge. Publications should be entitled to sell subscriptions to non-students; however, subscription sales to students is far too inefficient a plan to provide sufficient financial stability for student publications.

Student fee allocations should be at a level sufficient to cover from one-third to one-half of the budget of the newspaper, one-half to two-thirds of the budget of the yearbook, and two-thirds to all of the budget of a magazine. Thus the newspaper or yearbook or magazine would need additional revenue sources from such areas as advertising, printing and photographic services, space charges, or others.

Tenth, student publications generally should not be associated structurally with student government.

Eleventh, careful study of each college and each of its student publications would be necessary before reliable advice of structuring the student publications program could be recommended.

Twelfth, each student publications adviser should be an active member of the National Council of College Publications Advisers.

Thirteenth, whenever financially feasible, adequate electronic typesetting and layout equipment should be available on campus for each publication to use. This may mean full-time technical, bookkeeping, and clerical persons would need to be employed by large student publications. An on-campus offset printing press is also desirable for some student publications.

Fourteenth, the faculty adviser should also be designate publication insofar as he is logically the person best abl management functions normally accomplished by an indi lisher. He can be the rallying person providing for the cont each publication. In no case would his service extend to e trol; nor would he be allowed to approve content prior to pu

Fifteenth, college presidents should not tremble on the th student publications might publish offensive material. sophisticated beyond shock or stampede. Instead the co seize his public relations initiative and responsibility by t by law the student press is free; philosophically the univ free student press as being desirable; and the content of th represent the position, preference, or performance of the of its students generally.

Sixteenth, the student publication should be asked to ca issue indicating it speaks only for the student members other students or the university.

Seventeenth, the student publications should be encour opinions of non-staff students for publication.

Eighteenth, adequate housing and facilities should be a publication on campus.

Nineteenth, student publishing efforts other than the ne magazine, should be free to proceed without administrat newspaper-yearbook-magazine are able to function well t few efforts for so-called underground publications to deve no efforts should be made to stop them.

Twentieth, if enough students take enough journalism c qualified journalism teachers, students will produce well- publications. If ideal combinations of the above are not for them should be made through informal training efforts

These 20 precepts give valid advice for any university in program. They will not eliminate all problems, but th mosphere for sensible operations. They will help make read, well-written and well-edited student publications w the communications vacuum found on many campuses.

And more importantly they ask the university comm dorse, and live with a vigorous free press. Perhaps no m lesson can be learned or taught in America in this century

policy agency and not a supervising or administrative

cation staff should have a qualified adviser, preferably
sm faculty.
uction in journalism skills and concepts should be made
f members. Preferably this should be accomplished
rnalism program whenever possible.
cation could be organized as a student club, or as an
an auxiliary enterprise, or as a non-profit corporation.
ment is utilized the articles of incorporation should in-
nship of the publication to the university. Generally,
d be related structurally to the journalism instructional

uate plan for financing each student publication should
cient and economical plan is an allocation from student
ations should utilize other sources, particularly adver-
nisms of student government cannot be allowed to ma-
els to the publications. The fee allocation should be high
f newspapers, yearbooks, or magazines to all students
ditional charge. Publications should be entitled to sell
ents; however, subscription sales to students is far too
de sufficient financial stability for student publications.
should be at a level sufficient to cover from one-third to
he newspaper, one-half to two-thirds of the budget of the
to all of the budget of a magazine. Thus the newspaper
would need additional revenue sources from such areas
nd photographic services, space charges, or others.
ions generally should not be associated structurally, with

y of each college and each of its student publications
e reliable advice of structuring the student publications
nmended.
publications adviser should be an active member of the
ege Publications Advisers.
financially feasible, adequate electronic typesetting and
be available on campus for each publication to use. This
nical, bookkeeping, and clerical persons would need to be
nt publications. An on-campus offset printing press is
student publications.

Fourteenth, the faculty adviser should also be designated as "publisher" of the publication insofar as he is logically the person best able to conduct the fiscal management functions normally accomplished by an individual serving as publisher. He can be the rallying person providing for the continuity and traditions of each publication. In no case would his service extend to editorial or content control; nor would he be allowed to approve content prior to publication.

Fifteenth, college presidents should not tremble on the threshold of fear that the student publications might publish offensive material. College students are sophisticated beyond shock or stampede. Instead the college president should seize his public relations initiative and responsibility by telling the simple truth: by law the student press is free; philosophically the university has endorsed a free student press as being desirable; and the content of the publications does not represent the position, preference, or performance of the university or its staff or of its students generally.

Sixteenth, the student publication should be asked to carry a statement in each issue indicating it speaks only for the student members of its staff and not for other students or the university.

Seventeenth, the student publications should be encouraged to accept diverse opinions of non-staff students for publication.

Eighteenth, adequate housing and facilities should be available to each student publication on campus.

Nineteenth, student publishing efforts other than the newspaper, yearbook, and magazine, should be free to proceed without administrative interferences. If the newspaper-yearbook-magazine are able to function well there will be surprisingly few efforts for so-called underground publications to develop. If they do, however, no efforts should be made to stop them.

Twentieth, if enough students take enough journalism classes taught by enough qualified journalism teachers, students will produce well-written and well-edited publications. If ideal combinations of the above are not available compensation for them should be made through informal training efforts.

These 20 precepts give valid advice for any university in its student publications program. They will not eliminate all problems, but they will establish an atmosphere for sensible operations. They will help make possible lively, widely-read, well-written and well-edited student publications which will fill effectively the communications vacuum found on many campuses.

And more importantly they ask the university community to recognize, endorse, and live with a vigorous free press. Perhaps no more important or needed lesson can be learned or taught in America in this century.

Footnotes

1. "Stanford Daily Goes Independent," **Editor and Publisher**, March 3, 1973, p. 20.
2. Hechinger, Fred M., "Cutting the Apron Strings," **New York Times**, Oct. 15, 1972.
3. Greenwood, Noel, "The Daily Cal Leaves Campus. Who's Next?" **Quill**, Dec. 1971, pp. 14-15.
4. Sorenson, Perry D., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers," **National Observer**, Jan. 13, 1973, p. 18.
5. "One Year Old; Alive and Well," **Kentucky Kernel**, Dec. 13, 1972, p. 7.
6. "Senate Marches to O'Connell's," **Florida Alligator**, Jan. 10, 1973, p. 1.
7. Ebert, Teresa L., "More Papers Cutting Ties with Colleges—but with Some Misgivings," **The Chronicle of Higher Education**, Nov. 6, 1972, p. 5.
8. Duscha, Julius and Thomas Fischer, **The Campus Press, Freedom and Responsibility 1973**, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, Washington, D.C. Hereafter, references to this report will be indicated only by page numbers in the text.
9. The Washington Journalism Center is located at 2401 Virginia Avenue N.W. in Washington, D.C. It has been in operation since 1966. It provides five-month fellowships for professional journalists who have had at least two years experience and for young blacks interested in careers in journalism. It also arranges conferences on major issues in the news for journalists. Its staff consists of a director and an associate director. The director is Julius Duscha who also was supervisor of the Markle project on the campus press.
10. Mencher, Melvin, **The College Press Review**, Vol. 13, No. 1, Autumn 1973, pp. 16-20.
11. Ostar, Dr. Allan W., Promotional letter dated May 11, 1973.
12. Duscha and Fischer, **The Campus Press**.
13. Sorenson, Perry D., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers," p. 18.
14. Heights Restructuring Committee Report on the Corporate Re-Structuring of the Heights, Inc.
15. Duscha and Fischer, pp. 23-26.
16. Regents of the University of California and the Independent Berkeley Student Publishing Cooperative, University of California Agreement, October 1971.
17. Articles of Incorporation of the **Daily Californian**, (A Non-Profit California Corporation) July 22, 1971.
18. Mencher, Melvin, "Independence (by fiat) for the Campus Press," **Quill**, March 1973, p. 16.
19. Circulation figures cited for daily college newspapers in this review are taken from the 1973 yearbook of **Editor and Publisher**.
20. Enrollment figures cited in this report are taken from the 1973 **Directory of Higher Education** published by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
21. Articles of Incorporation and Amendments thereto of the **Colorado Daily**, Sept. 24, 1970.
22. Mencher, Melvin, "Independence (by fiat) for the Campus Press," pp. 14 and 15.
23. Sorenson, Perry D., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers."
24. Ebert, Teresa L., "More Papers Cutting Ties with Colleges—but with Some Misgivings," p. 5.
36. "Code of Ethics," Advertising and Editorial Ha
37. Sorenson, Perry D., "One Way to Get Rid of Ra
38. Ebert, Teresa L., "More Papers Cutting Ties
Misgivings," p. 5.
39. Constitution of the Northland College Commu
Nov. 1, 1971.
40. Constitution and By-Laws, The Student Publish
western University, Revised 1961.
41. Articles of Incorporation, The O'Collegian P
1926.
42. By-Laws of the Oregon Daily Emerald Publish
43. By-Laws of Student Publications Board, Inc.,
44. By-Laws of Campus Publications, 1971, pp. 2
45. Policies of The Board of Governors of State Col
46. Excerpt of a statement by the University of W
Feb. 5, 1965.
47. By-Laws of The Wisconsin Badger, Inc., 1966, p
48. Articles of Incorporation of The New Daily Car
49. By-Laws of The New Daily Cardinal Corporatio
50. Knight, John S., "In Defense of Group Owner
June 2, 1973.
51. Knight, John S., "In Defense of Group Ownersh
52. Valentine, W. J., "Declaration of Independe
June 30, 1973.
53. See "Mailing Permits," Excerpts from Chapte
ual, Nov. 30, 1970.
54. Duscha and Fischer, p. 60.
55. Duscha and Fischer, pp. 66-69.
56. **College and University Reports**, No. 15.986.
57. See Booth Newspapers, Inc., Annual Report
58. Proposal adopted in 1970 by the North Dakot
59. Coonradt, Frederic C., "The Law of Libel has
February 1972.
60. Standley, Barry L., **Libel in College and Univer
Frequency and Character**, Master of Arts in Journ
Paper submitted to the Graduate Policies Council
cie, Ind., September 1972.
61. Estrin, Herman, "The Collegiate Press: Irr
vant," **Scholastic Editor, Graphics-Communicatio**
62. Peterson, Paul V. "J-Enrollments Reach All-
Disciplines Ebb," **Journalism Educator**, January
63. Politella, Dario, "Student Press in America,"
1973, pp. 25 and 26.
64. "Journalism Relationship to the Student Pres
March 1972.
65. "The Tenth Alexander Mecklejohn Award,"
pp. 251-252.
66. "The Eleventh Alexander Mecklejohn Awar
1969, pp. 162-163.

Footnotes

...aily Goes Independent," **Editor and Publisher**, March 3, 1973, p.

...Fred M., "Cutting the Apron Strings," **New York Times**, Oct. 15,

...Noel, "The Daily Cal Leaves Campus. Who's Next?" **Quill**, Dec.

...rry D., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers," **National** ...3, 1973, p. 18.

...ld; Alive and Well," **Kentucky Kernel**, Dec. 13, 1972, p. 7.
...ches to O'Connell's," **Florida Alligator**, Jan. 10, 1973, p. 1.
...a L., "More Papers Cutting Ties with Colleges—but with Some
...e **Chronicle of Higher Education**, Nov. 6, 1972, p. 5.
...ius and Thomas Fischer, **The Campus Press, Freedom and Re-**
... American Association of State Colleges and Universities, Wash-
...reafter, references to this report will be indicated only by page
...text.

...gton Journalism Center is located at 2401 Virginia Avenue N.W. in ...C. It has been in operation since 1966. It provides five-month fel-...ofessional journalists who have had at least two years experience ...lacks interested in careers in journalism. It also arranges confer-... issues in the news for journalists. Its staff consists of a director ...e director. The director is Julius Duscha who also was supervisor ...project on the campus press.
... Melvin, **The College Press Review**, Vol. 13, No. 1, Autumn 1973, pp.

... Allan W., Promotional letter dated May 11, 1973.
...nd Fischer, **The Campus Press**.
..., Perry D., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers," p. 18.
... Restructuring Committee Report on the Corporate Re-Structuring
..., Inc.
...and Fischer, pp. 23-26.
...of the University of California and the Independent Berkeley Stu-...g Cooperative, University of California Agreement, October 1971.
...of Incorporation of the **Daily Californian**, (A Non-Profit California ... July 22, 1971.
..., Melvin, "Independence (by fiat) for the Campus Press," **Quill**, ...p. 16.
...ion figures cited for daily college newspapers in this review are ...e 1973 yearbook of **Editor and Publisher**.
...ent figures cited in this report are taken from the 1973 **Directory of** ...tion published by the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-

... of Incorporation and Amendments thereto of the **Colorado Daily**,

..., Melvin, "Independence (by fiat) for the Campus Press," pp. 14

... Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers."

36. "Code of Ethics," Advertising and Editorial Handbook, **Michigan Daily**.
37. Sorenson, Perry D., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers," p. 18.
38. Ebert, Teresa L., "More Papers Cutting Ties with Colleges—but with Some Misgivings," p. 5.
39. Constitution of the Northland College Communications Commission, Inc., Nov. 1, 1971.
40. Constitution and By-Laws, The Student Publishing Company, Inc., of Northwestern University, Revised 1961.
41. Articles of Incorporation, The O'Collegian Publishing Company, Aug. 31, 1926.
42. By-Laws of the Oregon Daily Emerald Publishing Company, Inc., 1971.
43. By-Laws of Student Publications Board, Inc., University of South Dakota.
44. By-Laws of Campus Publications, 1971, pp. 2-3.
45. Policies of The Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities.
46. Excerpt of a statement by the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents on Feb. 5, 1965.
47. By-Laws of The Wisconsin Badger, Inc., 1966, p. 1.
48. Articles of Incorporation of The New Daily Cardinal Corporation, p. 2.
49. By-Laws of The New Daily Cardinal Corporation, p. 2.
50. Knight, John S., "In Defense of Group Ownership," **Editor and Publisher**, June 2, 1973.
51. Knight, John S., "In Defense of Group Ownership."
52. Valentine, W. J., "Declaration of Independence," **Editor and Publisher**, June 30, 1973.
53. See "Mailing Permits," Excerpts from Chapter I of the **Postal Service Manual**, Nov. 30, 1970.
54. Duscha and Fischer, p. 60.
55. Duscha and Fischer, pp. 66-69.
56. **College and University Reports**, No. 15.986.
57. See Booth Newspapers, Inc., Annual Report, 1972.
58. Proposal adopted in 1970 by the North Dakota Board of Higher Education.
59. Coonradt, Frederic C., "The Law of Libel has been all but Repealed," **Quill**, February 1972.
60. Standley, Barry L., **Libel in College and University Student Publications: Its Frequency and Character**, Master of Arts in Journalism, Unpublished Research Paper submitted to the Graduate Policies Council of Ball State University, Muncie, Ind., September 1972.
61. Estrin, Hermin, "The Collegiate Press: Irristible, Irreverent, but Relevant," **Scholastic Editor, Graphics-Communications**, May 1973, pp. 8-11.
62. Peterson, Paul V. "J-Enrollments Reach All-Time High as Some Academic Disciplines Ebb," **Journalism Educator**, January 1973, p. 4.
63. Politella, Dario, "Student Press in America," **College Press Review**, Winter 1973, pp. 25 and 26.
64. "Journalism Relationship to the Student Press," **ASJSA Roundtable No. 65**, March 1972.
65. "The Tenth Alexander Meiklejohn Award," **AAUP Bulletin**, Summer 1968, pp. 251-252.
66. "The Eleventh Alexander Meiklejohn Award," **AAUP Bulletin**, Summer

4. Sorenson, Perry D., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers," **National Observer**, Jan. 13, 1973, p. 18.

5. "One Year Old; Alive and Well," **Kentucky Kernel**, Dec. 13, 1972, p. 7.
6. "Senate Marches to O'Connell's," **Florida Alligator**, Jan. 10, 1973, p. 1.
7. Ebert, Teresa L., "More Papers Cutting Ties with Colleges—but with Some Misgivings," **The Chronicle of Higher Education**, Nov. 6, 1972, p. 5.
8. Duscha, Julius and Thomas Fischer, **The Campus Press, Freedom and Responsibility 1973**, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, Washington, D.C. Hereafter, references to this report will be indicated only by page numbers in the text.

9. The Washington Journalism Center is located at 2401 Virginia Avenue N.W. in Washington, D.C. It has been in operation since 1966. It provides five-month fellowships for professional journalists who have had at least two years experience and for young blacks interested in careers in journalism. It also arranges conferences on major issues in the news for journalists. Its staff consists of a director and an associate director. The director is Julius Duscha who also was supervisor of the Markle project on the campus press.
10. Mencher, Melvin, **The College Press Review**, Vol. 13, No. 1, Autumn 1973, pp. 16-20.

11. Ostar, Dr. Allan W., Promotional letter dated May 11, 1973.
12. Duscha and Fischer, **The Campus Press**.
13. Sorenson, Perry D., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers," p. 18.
14. Heights Restructuring Committee Report on the Corporate Re-Structuring of the Heights, Inc.
15. Duscha and Fischer, pp. 23-26.
16. Regents of the University of California and the Independent Berkeley Student Publishing Cooperative, University of California Agreement, October 1971.
17. Articles of Incorporation of the **Daily Californian**, (A Non-Profit California Corporation) July 22, 1971.
18. Mencher, Melvin, "Independence (by fiat) for the Campus Press," **Quill**, March 1973, p. 16.
19. Circulation figures cited for daily college newspapers in this review are taken from the 1973 yearbook of **Editor and Publisher**.
20. Enrollment figures cited in this report are taken from the 1973 **Directory of Higher Education** published by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

21. Articles of Incorporation and Amendments thereto of the **Colorado Daily**, Sept. 24, 1970.
22. Mencher, Melvin, "Independence (by fiat) for the Campus Press," pp. 14 and 15.
23. Sorenson, Perry D., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers."
24. Ebert, Teresa L., "More Papers Cutting Ties with Colleges—but with Some Misgivings," p. 5.
25. Ebert, Teresa L., "More Papers Cutting Ties with Colleges—but with Some Misgivings," p. 5.
26. Sorenson, Perry D., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers," p. 18.
27. Mencher, Melvin, "Independence (by fiat) for the Campus Press," p. 16.
28. Snyder, Wendy, "O'Connell announces plan for independence," **Florida Alligator**, Jan. 10, 1973, p. 1.
29. Hechinger, Fred M., "Cutting the Apron Strings."
30. Illini Publishing Company Charter Provisions and By-Laws. Revised April 1, 1970.
31. Illini Publishing Company Charter Provisions and By-Laws.
32. Articles of Incorporation of the Kernel Press, Inc., October 1971.
33. Duscha and Fischer, pp. 32-34.
34. Article V - Section 4g **Student Governance**, Marymount Manhattan College.
35. Ad Hoc Committee for Amendment of Article 6, **Academic Freedom Report for Students at Michigan State University**.

40. Constitution and By-Laws, The Student Publishi western University, Revised 1961.
41. Articles of Incorporation, The O'Collegian Pub 1926.
42. By-Laws of the Oregon Daily Emerald Publishin
43. By-Laws of Student Publications Board, Inc., U
44. By-Laws of Campus Publications, 1971, pp. 2-3.
45. Policies of The Board of Governors of State Colle
46. Excerpt of a statement by the University of Wis Feb. 5, 1965.
47. By-Laws of The Wisconsin Badger, Inc., 1966, p. 1
48. Articles of Incorporation of The New Daily Cardi
49. By-Laws of The New Daily Cardinal Corporation,
50. Knight, John S., "In Defense of Group Ownersh June 2, 1973.

51. Knight, John S., "In Defense of Group Ownership
52. Valentine, W. J., "Declaration of Independenc June 30, 1973.

53. See "Mailing Permits," Excerpts from Chapter ual, Nov. 30, 1970.
54. Duscha and Fischer, p. 60.
55. Duscha and Fischer, pp. 66-69.
56. **College and University Reports**, No. 15.986.
57. See Booth Newspapers, Inc., Annual Report, 1
58. Proposal adopted in 1970 by the North Dakota E
59. Coonradt, Frederic C., "The Law of Libel has be February 1972.

60. Standley, Barry L., **Libel in College and Universit Frequency and Character**, Master of Arts in Journali Paper submitted to the Graduate Policies Council of E cie, Ind., September 1972.
61. Estrin, Hermin, "The Collegiate Press: Irrist vant," **Scholastic Editor, Graphics-Communications**,
62. Peterson, Paul V. "J-Enrollments Reach All-Tim Disciplines Ebb," **Journalism Educator**, January 19
63. Politella, Dario, "Student Press in America," Co 1973, pp. 25 and 26.
64. "Journalism Relationship to the Student Press," March 1972.
65. "The Tenth Alexander Meiklejohn Award," AA pp. 251-252.
66. "The Eleventh Alexander Meiklejohn Award," 1969, pp. 162-163.
67. Data in full in The Student Press in America Arch
68. Excerpt of Statement by the University of Wisc Feb. 5, 1965.
69. By-Laws of the Board of Student Publications of
70. "Publications," **Bill of Student Rights**, Louisiana cultural and Mechanical College, pp. 5 and 6.
71. Publications Board Charter of Portland State Coll
72. Office of the President, "The Student Publication State University, April 25, 1966.
73. Politella, Dario, "Preface," **Directory of the Stu** Edition, Oxbridge Publishing Company, New York.
74. Ciardi, John, "Student Publications and the Tufts Sept. 11, 1965, pp. 20-22.
75. Gibbs, Annette, "The Student Press: Guideline tors," **Journal of NAWDC**, Summer 1971, pp. 159-161

., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers," **National** 3, p. 18.

ive and Well," **Kentucky Kernel**, Dec. 13, 1972, p. 7.
o O'Connell's," **Florida Alligator**, Jan. 10, 1973, p. 1.
"More Papers Cutting Ties with Colleges—but with Some
nicle of Higher Education**, Nov. 6, 1972, p. 5.
d Thomas Fischer, **The Campus Press, Freedom and Re-**
rican Association of State Colleges and Universities, Wash-
r, references to this report will be indicated only by page

Journalism Center is located at 2401 Virginia Avenue N.W. in
as been in operation since 1966. It provides five-month fel-
nal journalists who have had at least two years experience
interested in careers in journalism. It also arranges confer-
s in the news for journalists. Its staff consists of a director
ctor. The director is Julius Duscha who also was supervisor
t on the campus press.
, **The College Press Review**, Vol. 13, No. 1, Autumn 1973, pp.

W., Promotional letter dated May 11, 1973.
cher, **The Campus Press**.
D., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers," p. 18.
turing Committee Report on the Corporate Re-Structuring

cher, pp. 23-26.
University of California and the Independent Berkeley Stu-
erative, University of California Agreement, October 1971.
poration of the **Daily Californian**, (A Non-Profit California
1971.
n, "Independence (by fiat) for the Campus Press," **Quill**,

res cited for daily college newspapers in this review are
arbook of **Editor and Publisher**.
es cited in this report are taken from the 1973 **Directory of**
lished by the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-

rporation and Amendments thereto of the **Colorado Daily**,

n, "Independence (by fiat) for the Campus Press," pp. 14

D., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers."
., "More Papers Cutting Ties with Colleges—but with Some

., "More Papers Cutting Ties with Colleges—but with Some

D., "One Way to Get Rid of Racy College Papers," p. 18.
n, "Independence (by fiat) for the Campus Press," p. 16.
"O'Connell announces plan for independence," **Florida Al-**
, p. 1.
d M., "Cutting the Apron Strings."
Company Charter Provisions and By-Laws. Revised April

g Company Charter Provisions and By-Laws.
poration of the Kernel Press, Inc., October 1971.
cher, pp. 32-34.
on 4g **Student Governance**, Marymount Manhattan College.
tee for Amendment of Article 6, **Academic Freedom Report**
igan State University.

40. Constitution and By-Laws, The Student Publishing Company, Inc., of Northwestern University, Revised 1961.
41. Articles of Incorporation, The O'Collegian Publishing Company, Aug. 31, 1926.
42. By-Laws of the Oregon Daily Emerald Publishing Company, Inc., 1971.
43. By-Laws of Student Publications Board, Inc., University of South Dakota.
44. By-Laws of Campus Publications, 1971, pp. 2-3.
45. Policies of The Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities.
46. Excerpt of a statement by the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents on Feb. 5, 1965.
47. By-Laws of The Wisconsin Badger, Inc., 1966, p. 1.
48. Articles of Incorporation of The New Daily Cardinal Corporation, p. 2.
49. By-Laws of The New Daily Cardinal Corporation, p. 2.
50. Knight, John S., "In Defense of Group Ownership," **Editor and Publisher**, June 2, 1973.

51. Knight, John S., "In Defense of Group Ownership."
52. Valentine, W. J., "Declaration of Independence," **Editor and Publisher**, June 30, 1973.

53. See "Mailing Permits," Excerpts from Chapter I of the **Postal Service Manual**, Nov. 30, 1970.
54. Duscha and Fischer, p. 60.
55. Duscha and Fischer, pp. 66-69.
56. **College and University Reports**, No. 15.986.
57. See Booth Newspapers, Inc., Annual Report, 1972.
58. Proposal adopted in 1970 by the North Dakota Board of Higher Education.
59. Coonradt, Frederic C., "The Law of Libel has been all but Repealed," **Quill**, February 1972.
60. Standley, Barry L., **Libel in College and University Student Publications: Its Frequency and Character**, Master of Arts in Journalism, Unpublished Research Paper submitted to the Graduate Policies Council of Ball State University, Muncie, Ind., September 1972.
61. Estrin, Hermin, "The Collegiate Press: Irristible, Irreverent, but Relevant," **Scholastic Editor, Graphics-Communications**, May 1973, pp. 8-11.
62. Peterson, Paul V. "J-Enrollments Reach All-Time High as Some Academic Disciplines Ebb," **Journalism Educator**, January 1973, p. 4.
63. Politella, Dario, "Student Press in America," **College Press Review**, Winter 1973, pp. 25 and 26.
64. "Journalism Relationship to the Student Press," **ASJSA Roundtable No. 65**, March 1972.
65. "The Tenth Alexander Mecklejohn Award," **AAUP Bulletin**, Summer 1968, pp. 251-252.
66. "The Eleventh Alexander Mecklejohn Award," **AAUP Bulletin**, Summer 1969, pp. 162-163.
67. Data in full in The Student Press in America Archives.
68. Excerpt of Statement by the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents of Feb. 5, 1965.
69. By-Laws of the Board of Student Publications of Wichita State University.
70. "Publications," **Bill of Student Rights**, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, pp. 5 and 6.
71. Publications Board Charter of Portland State College, July 17, 1967.
72. Office of the President, "The Student Publications Policy Committee," Kent State University, April 25, 1966.
73. Politella, Dario, "Preface," **Directory of the Student Press**, Third Biennial Edition, Oxbridge Publishing Company, New York.
74. Ciardi, John, "Student Publications and the Tufts Plan," **Saturday Review**, Sept. 11, 1965, pp. 20-22.
75. Gibbs, Annette, "The Student Press: Guidelines for College Administrators," **Journal of NAWDC**, Summer 1971, pp. 159-161.

100 Cases Concerning the Student Press

Available from the Student Press in America Archives.

Here is a list of cases readily obtainable from the Archives of the Student Press in America, a service maintained by the National Council of College Publications Advisers at Utica College under the direction of Prof. John Behrens.

Persons interested in the details of these cases may write to:
Prof. John Behrens
Curator
Student Press in America Archives
Utica College
Utica, New York 13502
A charge of 10 cents per photostatic page is made.

CASE 1. Boston College refuses to continue publication of The Heights, the campus newspaper.

CASE 2. Clarion College Clarion Call editor's right to criticize jail conditions questioned in court hearing.

CASE 3. Columbia Free Press printer charged with printing obscenity.

CASE 4. Special Commission on the Campus Press (1969) evaluates college newspapers in the state of California.

CASE 5. The United States District Court rules the Fitchburg State College President cannot dictate or censor the student newspaper by withholding funds.

CASE 6. Oregon State University Barometer reasserts its freedom in dispute with Student Senate.

CASE 7. Eastern Michigan's Second Coming (underground paper) fights administration efforts to ban the publication.

CASE 8. Flint Community Junior College newspaper, College Clamor, goes to court to defend right of student press freedom.

CASE 9. University of Florida Alligator charged with editorial irresponsibility.

CASE 10. Indiana University Daily Student establishes policy guidelines.

CASE 11. Ithaca College Ithacan files incorporation papers.

CASE 18. St. Bonaventure editor argues against the publications board.

CASE 19. Thirteen student newsmen suspended from the Ohio State Daily Lantern.

CASE 20. Obscenity and student press.

CASE 21. Utica College underground editors battle over campus distribution rights.

CASE 22. Wayne State newspaper, the South End, suspended.

CASE 23. Board of student publications challenges University of Kentucky 1970 yearbook staff regarding theme of annual.

CASE 24. Chancellor of Tennessee appoints new publications council to establish policy for college newspaper, The Daily Beacon.

CASE 25. Four students at the University of North Carolina file suit to stop mandatory student fees for the Daily Tar Heel.

CASE 26. Ohio University student charged with criminal libel.

CASE 27. Purdue University Exponent editor ousted, reinstated after newspaper publishes four-letter words.

CASE 28. Purdue University student newspaper, Exponent, incorporated to become Purdue Student Publishing Foundation with complete legal and financial authority for the publication.

student newspaper and institution.

CASE 34. Alumnus files libel suit against Syracuse University, The Daily Orange, three editors and others.

CASE 35. Clemson University's student newspaper, The Tiger, warned about printing obscenities.

CASE 36. History of Iowa State Publications Board since 1924.

CASE 37. Miami (Ohio) University's Middletown campus newspaper suspended due to alleged obscenity charge.

CASE 38. State of Mississippi College Board rescinds original order to appoint staff censors in eight Mississippi state institutions and passes "canons of journalism" resolution.

CASE 39. Penn State Daily Collegian's editor and reporter were suspended for "unethical practices."

CASE 40. The School Law Newsletter compiles special edition on legal aspects of student activism.

CASE 41. Part of University of South Florida's Oracle staff resigns after cartoon was censored.

CASE 42. Waynesburg (Pa.) College student paper, Yellow Jacket, suspends publication.

CASE 43. Two staff members of University of Kentucky's Kentucky Kernel accused of violating UK student code and state law by

CASE 49. Freedom of Information Center Index Digest, School of Journalism, University of Missouri at Columbia.

CASE 50. Syllabus.

CASE 51. Colorado Board of Regents severs university ties with Colorado Daily.

CASE 52. Daily Californian seeks independence from University of California.

CASE 53. St. John's president warns editor that any libel suit against student newspaper will cause paper to be removed from campus.

CASE 54. The Rights and Responsibilities of the College Press in New Jersey.

CASE 55. Texas Regents sue Texas Student Publications, Inc., to obtain $600,000 worth of equipment and control of student daily.

CASE 56. Policies, guidelines on abortion advertising.

CASE 57. Stanford Daily sues Palo Alto police concerning legality of search of news offices.

CASE 58. Ocean County CC Viking News charges weekly with "Irresponsible Journalism."

CASE 59. University of Tennessee at Chattanooga's University Echo student newspaper ordered closed by chancellor and publications board.

CASE 60. Eastern New Mexico paper denied access to specific public documents.

CASE 61. Reorganization of Syracuse University student newspapers produce New Daily Orange.

CASE 62. Iowa State Daily Publications Board incorporates.

100 Cases Concerning the Student Press

dent Press in

eadily obtain-
of the Student
service main-
Council of Col-
sers at Utica
ction of Prof.

Persons interested in the details of these cases may write to:
Prof. John Behrens
Curator
Student Press in America Archives
Utica College
Utica, New York 13502
A charge of 10 cents per photostatic page is made.

CASE 18. St. Bonaventure editor argues against the publications board.

CASE 19. Thirteen student newsmen suspended from the Ohio State Daily Lantern.

CASE 20. Obscenity and student press.

CASE 21. Utica College underground editors battle over campus distribution rights.

CASE 22. Wayne State newspaper, the South End, suspended.

CASE 23. Board of student publications challenges University of Kentucky 1970 yearbook staff regarding theme of annual.

CASE 24. Chancellor of Tennessee appoints new publications council to establish policy for college newspaper, The Daily Beacon.

CASE 25. Four students at the University of North Carolina file suit to stop mandatory student fees for the Daily Tar Heel.

CASE 26. Ohio University student charged with criminal libel.

CASE 27. Purdue University Exponent editor ousted, reinstated after newspaper publishes four-letter words.

CASE 28. Purdue University student newspaper, Exponent, incorporated to become Purdue Student Publishing Foundation with complete legal and financial authority for the publication.

student newspaper and institution.

CASE 34. Alumnus files libel suit against Syracuse University, The Daily Orange, three editors and others.

CASE 35. Clemson University's student newspaper, The Tiger, warned about printing obscenities.

CASE 36. History of Iowa State Publications Board since 1924.

CASE 37. Miami (Ohio) University's Middletown campus newspaper suspended due to alleged obscenity charge.

CASE 38. State of Mississippi College Board rescinds original order to appoint staff censors in eight Mississippi state institutions and passes "canons of journalism" resolution.

CASE 39. Penn State Daily Collegian's editor and reporter were suspended for "unethical practices."

CASE 40. The School Law Newsletter compiles special edition on legal aspects of student activism.

CASE 41. Part of University of South Florida's Oracle staff resigns after cartoon was censored.

CASE 42. Waynesburg (Pa.) College student paper, Yellow Jacket, suspends publication.

CASE 43. Two staff members of University of Kentucky's Kentucky Kernel accused of violating UK student code and state law by printing commonly used ob-

CASE 49. Freedom of Information Center Index Digest, School of Journalism, University of Missouri at Columbia.

CASE 50. Syllabus.

CASE 51. Colorado Board of Regents severs university ties with Colorado Daily.

CASE 52. Daily Californian seeks independence from University of California.

CASE 53. St. John's president warns editor that any libel suit against student newspaper will cause paper to be removed from campus.

CASE 54. The Rights and Responsibilities of the College Press in New Jersey.

CASE 55. Texas Regents sue Texas Student Publications, Inc., to obtain $600,000 worth of equipment and control of student daily.

CASE 56. Policies, guidelines on abortion advertising.

CASE 57. Stanford Daily sues Palo Alto police concerning legality of search of news offices.

CASE 58. Ocean County CC Viking News charges weekly with "Irresponsible Journalism."

CASE 59. University of Tennessee at Chattanooga's University Echo student newspaper ordered closed by chancellor and publications board.

CASE 60. Eastern New Mexico paper denied access to specific public documents.

CASE 61. Reorganization of Syracuse University student newspapers produce New Daily Orange.

CASE 62. Iowa State Daily Publications Board incorporates.

reverses decision in free speech case at Staten Island Community College and Richmond College of CCNY.

CASE 70. Underground writer granted congressional privileges.

CASE 71. Georgetown student reporter refused press pass to cover protest.

CASE 72. Daily Californian defies the University of California Administration on dismissal of editor.

CASE 73. Past president of NCCPA analyzes campus publications, 1971.

CASE 74. University of Florida editor arrested for publishing abortion referral list.

CASE 75. Libel suit against Youngstown State University, Ohio, dismissed by Supreme Court; Editor lone defendant.

CASE 76. South Carolina Gamecock reporter refuses to reveal story source.

CASE 77. University of Florida President attempts to gain control of the Alligator, the campus newspaper.

CASE 78. University of Oklahoma Daily protests non-admission to a budget meeting.

CASE 79. North Carolina Attorney General rules withholding funds is no violation of rights.

CASE 80. State freedom of information acts.

CASE 81. Constitution protects student journalists, too.

CASE 82. Eastern Kentucky University Eastern Progress charged with inadequate news coverage.

CASE 83. University of Oregon's Daily Emerald operates independent of the university.

CASE 84. Daily Kent Stater

printing obscenity.

CASE 4. Special Commission on the Campus Press (1969) evaluates college newspapers in the state of California.

CASE 5. The United States District Court rules the Fitchburg State College President cannot dictate or censor the student newspaper by withholding funds.

CASE 6. Oregon State University Barometer reasserts its freedom in dispute with Student Senate.

CASE 7. Eastern Michigan's *Second Coming* (underground paper) fights administration efforts to ban the publication.

CASE 8. Flint Community Junior College newspaper, College Clamor, goes to court to defend right of student press freedom.

CASE 9. University of Florida Alligator charged with editorial irresponsibility.

CASE 10. Indiana University Daily Student establishes policy guidelines.

CASE 11. Ithaca College Ithacan files incorporation papers.

CASE 12. The legal rights and responsibilities of college student publications.

CASE 13. New Jersey Community College discusses guidelines for press freedom.

CASE 14. Our Choking Times, black student paper at Ohio State, is officially recognized and established by student publications board.

CASE 15. RIT Reporter staff charged with desecrating the American flag.

CASE 16. Rockland Community College president defends RCC student newspaper's right to press freedom.

CASE 17. Seminar, a quarterly review for newspapermen, offers guidelines for student press, December 1969.

CASE 21. Utica College underground editors battle over campus distribution rights.

CASE 22. Wayne State newspaper, the South End, suspended.

CASE 23. Board of student publications challenges University of Kentucky 1970 yearbook staff regarding theme of annual.

CASE 24. Chancellor of Tennessee appoints new publications council to establish policy for college newspaper, The Daily Beacon.

CASE 25. Four students at the University of North Carolina file suit to stop mandatory student fees for the Daily Tar Heel.

CASE 26. Ohio University student charged with criminal libel.

CASE 27. Purdue University Exponent editor ousted, reinstated after newspaper publishes four-letter words.

CASE 28. Purdue University student newspaper, Exponent, incorporated to become Purdue Student Publishing Foundation with complete legal and financial authority for the publication.

CASE 29. Editorial board of Ocean County's Viking News denies censorship charges.

CASE 30. Objectives and roles of journalism as a means of communication is discussed by Beta Phi Gamma, an honorary journalism organization, at Ocean County College.

CASE 31. Board of Student Publications, Inc., at Iowa vetoes newly appointed editor and staff of the Daily Iowan due to a "lack of mutual trust" between proposed staff and SPI Board.

CASE 32. Editors of the University of Akron's student newspaper, Buchtelite, charge censorship.

CASE 33. Akron Buchtelite censorship case raises question of relationship between ing obscenities.

CASE 36. History of Iowa State Publications Board since 1924.

CASE 37. Miami (Ohio) University's Middletown campus newspaper suspended due to alleged obscenity charge.

CASE 38. State of Mississippi College Board rescinds original order to appoint staff censors in eight Mississippi state institutions and passes "canons of journalism" resolution.

CASE 39. Penn State Daily Collegian's editor and reporter were suspended for "unethical practices."

CASE 40. The School Law Newsletter compiles special edition on legal aspects of student activism.

CASE 41. Part of University of South Florida's Oracle staff resigns after cartoon was censored.

CASE 42. Waynesburg (Pa.) College student paper, Yellow Jacket, suspends publication.

CASE 43. Two staff members of University of Kentucky's Kentucky Kernel accused of violating UK student code and state law by printing commonly used obscene word.

CASE 44. "12 Legal Ways to Right Student Wrongs" by Peter Sandman.

CASE 45. Syracuse Board of Publications and Daily Orange editors debate selection of newspaper's editorial staff.

CASE 46. District Court censures adviser and reinstates editor of Southern Colorado State's Arrow.

CASE 47. Concordia College suspends student newspaper and dismisses editor because of publication of abortion ad.

CASE 48. University of Tennessee Daily Beacon examines censorship on campus in banning of film "Ulysses" from campus theatre.

CASE 54. The Rights and Responsibilities of the College Press in New Jersey.

CASE 55. Texas Regents sue Texas Student Publications, Inc., to obtain $600,000 worth of equipment and control of student daily.

CASE 56. Policies, guidelines on abortion advertising.

CASE 57. Stanford Daily sues Palo Alto police concerning legality of search of news offices.

CASE 58. Ocean County CC Viking News charges weekly with "irresponsible Journalism."

CASE 59. University of Tennessee at Chattanooga's University Echo student newspaper ordered closed by chancellor and publications board.

CASE 60. Eastern New Mexico paper denied access to specific public documents.

CASE 61. Reorganization of Syracuse University student newspapers produce New Daily Orange.

CASE 62. Iowa State Daily Publications Board incorporates.

CASE 63. Iowa State Daily sued; $150,000 libel judgment asked.

CASE 64. Four-letter word halts Hunter College Newspaper.

CASE 65. Pornographic contest text autonomy for student publications.

CASE 66. Wisconsin Board of Regents disciplines newspaper for publishing obscenities.

CASE 67. Penn State underground paper banned from campus for printing obscenities.

CASE 68. Purdue University students attempt to sell underground paper thwarted by dean of men, university police.

CASE 69. Appellate Court

CASE ida ed lishing

CASE Young ty, Of preme defend

CASE Game to rev

CASE ida P gain c the ca

CASE Oklah non-a meeti

CASE torne holdi of rig

CASE infor

CASE tects too.

CASE Univ ress quate

CASE gon's ates versi

CAS jeop dors

CAS cial dent

CAS sity tato

CAS coll

CAS ty s sue

CA tee

CA co fre

CA leg pu

CASE 21. Utica College underground editors battle over campus distribution rights.

CASE 22. Wayne State newspaper, the South End, suspended.

CASE 23. Board of student publications challenges University of Kentucky 1970 yearbook staff regarding theme of annual.

CASE 24. Chancellor of Tennessee appoints new publications council to establish policy for college newspaper, The Daily Beacon.

CASE 25. Four students at the University of North Carolina file suit to stop mandatory student fees for the Daily Tar Heel.

CASE 26. Ohio University student charged with criminal libel.

CASE 27. Purdue University Exponent editor ousted, reinstated after newspaper publishes four-letter words.

CASE 28. Purdue University student newspaper, Exponent, incorporated to become Purdue Student Publishing Foundation with complete legal and financial authority for the publication.

CASE 29. Editorial board of Ocean County's Viking News denies censorship charges.

CASE 30. Objectives and roles of journalism as a means of communication is discussed by Beta Phi Gamma, an honorary journalism organization, at Ocean County College.

CASE 31. Board of Student Publications, Inc., at Iowa vetoes newly appointed editor and staff of the Daily Iowan due to a "lack of mutual trust" between proposed staff and SPI Board.

CASE 32. Editors of the University of Akron's student newspaper, Buchtelite, charge censorship.

CASE 33. Akron Buchtelite censorship case raises question of relationship between

CASE 36. History of Iowa State Publications Board since 1924.

CASE 37. Miami (Ohio) University's Middletown campus newspaper suspended due to alleged obscenity charge.

CASE 38. State of Mississippi College Board rescinds original order to appoint staff censors in eight Mississippi state institutions and passes "canons of journalism" resolution.

CASE 39. Penn State Daily Collegian's editor and reporter were suspended for "unethical practices."

CASE 40. The School Law Newsletter compiles special edition on legal aspects of student activism.

CASE 41. Part of University of South Florida's Oracle staff resigns after cartoon was censored.

CASE 42. Waynesburg (Pa.) College student paper, Yellow Jacket, suspends publication.

CASE 43. Two staff members of University of Kentucky's Kentucky Kernel accused of violating UK student code and state law by printing commonly used obscene word.

CASE 44. "12 Legal Ways to Right Student Wrongs" by Peter Sandman.

CASE 45. Syracuse Board of Publications and Daily Orange editors debate selection of newspaper's editorial staff.

CASE 46. District Court censures adviser and reinstates editor of Southern Colorado State's Arrow.

CASE 47. Concordia College suspends student newspaper and dismisses editor because of publication of abortion ad.

CASE 48. University of Tennessee Daily Beacon examines censorship on campus in banning of film "Ulysses" from campus theatre.

CASE 54. The Rights and Responsibilities of the College Press in New Jersey.

CASE 55. Texas Regents sue Texas Student Publications, Inc., to obtain $600,000 worth of equipment and control of student daily.

CASE 56. Policies, guidelines on abortion advertising.

CASE 57. Stanford Daily sues Palo Alto police concerning legality of search of news offices.

CASE 58. Ocean County CC Viking News charges weekly with "Irresponsible Journalism."

CASE 59. University of Tennessee at Chattanooga's University Echo student newspaper ordered closed by chancellor and publications board.

CASE 60. Eastern New Mexico paper denied access to specific public documents.

CASE 61. Reorganization of Syracuse University student newspapers produce New Daily Orange.

CASE 62. Iowa State Daily Publications Board incorporates.

CASE 63. Iowa State Daily sued; $150,000 libel judgment asked.

CASE 64. Four-letter word halts Hunter College Newspaper.

CASE 65. Pornographic contest text autonomy for student publications.

CASE 66. Wisconsin Board of Regents disciplines newspaper for publishing obscenities.

CASE 67. Penn State underground paper banned from campus for printing obscenities.

CASE 68. Purdue University students attempt to sell underground paper thwarted by dean of men, university police.

CASE 69. Appellate Court

ida editor arrested for publishing abortion referral list.

CASE 75. Libel suit against Youngstown State University, Ohio, dismissed by Supreme Court; Editor lone defendant.

CASE 76. South Carolina Gamecock reporter refuses to reveal story source.

CASE 77. University of Florida President attempts to gain control of the Alligator, the campus newspaper.

CASE 78. University of Oklahoma Daily protests non-admission to a budget meeting.

CASE 79. North Carolina Attorney General rules withholding funds is no violation of rights.

CASE 80. State freedom of information acts.

CASE 81. Constitution protects student journalists, too.

CASE 82. Eastern Kentucky University Eastern Progress charged with inadequate news coverage.

CASE 83. University of Oregon's Daily Emerald operates independent of the university.

CASE 84. Daily Kent Stater jeopardized by political endorsement.

CASE 85. Villanovan financial aid withdrawn by president.

CASE 86. Columbia University agrees to help The Spectator.

CASE 87. Legal status of the collegiate press, 1972.

CASE 88. Samford University staff resigns: freedom issue.

CASE 89. Maryland committee supervises publications.

CASE 90. Student press commission encourages freedom.

CASE 91. Ocean County College editor is dismissed for publishing obscenities.

CASE 92. Stanford Daily becomes independent campus paper.

CASE 93. Rider College officials order student newspaper to discontinue term paper ads.

CASE 94. Ohio representative proposes end of funding for campus newspapers.

CASE 95. Ohio University Post editor's suit to disclose housing code files rejected.

CASE 96. SIU Adviser's memo on letters, editorials criticized by newspaper staff.

CASE 97. Kansas censures editor after publication of editorial.

CASE 98. Colorado State photographer arrested on Wounded Knee assignment.

CASE 99. North Florida Junior College president confiscates issue of student newspaper.

The College and University Campus Student

Additional copies of this report may be obtained by sending payment and mailing instructions to:

Dr. John A. Boyd
Executive Director
National Council of College Publica
TMU 300
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana 47809

(Since NCCPA has exhausted its research funds persons are invited to pay for this copy of the re mailing a $2 payment for it to Dr. Boyd.)

Newspaper, yearbook, or magazine advisers may membership in NCCPA by sending a $20 dues

NCCPA publishes a quarterly journal, the Colleg

Annual subscriptions to non-members are $10. S renewals, and changes should be sent to Larry College Press Review, School of Journalism, Oh Athens, Ohio 45701.
(Special rates are available to journalism student

aily be-
campus

ege offi-
newspa-
erm pa-

CASE 94. Ohio representative proposes end of funding for campus newspapers.

CASE 95. Ohio University Post editor's suit to disclose housing code files rejected.

CASE 96. SIU Adviser's memo on letters, editorials criticized by newspaper staff.

CASE 97. Kansas censures editor after publication of editorial.

CASE 98. Colorado State photographer arrested on Wounded Knee assignment.

CASE 99. North Florida Junior College president confiscates issue of student newspaper.

CASE 100. Independent campus press in the state of Florida.

The
ollege
and
versity
mpus
udent

Additional copies of this report may be obtained for $2 each by sending payment and mailing instructions to:

Dr. John A. Boyd
Executive Director
National Council of College Publications Advisers
TMU 300
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana 47809

(Since NCCPA has exhausted its research funds, interested persons are invited to pay for this copy of the report by mailing a $2 payment for it to Dr. Boyd.)

Newspaper, yearbook, or magazine advisers may arrange membership in NCCPA by sending a $20 dues payment to Dr. Boyd.

NCCPA publishes a quarterly journal, the College Press Review.

Annual subscriptions to non-members are $10. Subscription payments, renewals, and changes should be sent to Larry L. Study, College Press Review, School of Journalism, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701.
(Special rates are available to journalism students and libraries.)

The College and University Campus Student Press

Dr. John H. Boyd
Executive Director
National Council of College Publicatio
TMU 300
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana 47809

(Since NCCPA has exhausted its research funds, i
persons are invited to pay for this copy of the repo
mailing a $2 payment for it to Dr. Boyd.)

Newspaper, yearbook, or magazine advisers may a
membership in NCCPA by sending a $20 dues pa

NCCPA publishes a quarterly journal, the College P

Annual subscriptions to non-members are $10. Sub
renewals, and changes should be sent to Larry L. S
College Press Review, School of Journalism, Ohio U
Athens, Ohio 45701.
(Special rates are available to journalism students a

A complete file of the College Press Review is avail
for $20. Orders should be sent to:

John W. Windhauser
Editor
College Press Review
Department of Technical Journalism
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

The College and University Campus Student Press

Dr. John A. Boyd
Executive Director
National Council of College Publications Advisers
TMU 300
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Indiana 47809

(Since NCCPA has exhausted its research funds, interested persons are invited to pay for this copy of the report by mailing a $2 payment for it to Dr. Boyd.)

Newspaper, yearbook, or magazine advisers may arrange membership in NCCPA by sending a $20 dues payment to Dr. Boyd.

NCCPA publishes a quarterly journal, the College Press Review.

Annual subscriptions to non-members are $10. Subscription payments, renewals, and changes should be sent to Larry L. Study, College Press Review, School of Journalism, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701.
(Special rates are available to journalism students and libraries.)

A complete file of the College Press Review is available on microfilm for $20. Orders should be sent to:

John W. Windhauser
Editor
College Press Review
Department of Technical Journalism
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521